The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4194. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INAUGURATION.

A Stormy Morning but a Clear Afternoon.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

Imposing Display---Enthusiasm Among the People.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Vice-President Johnson Sworn in by Mr. Hamlin.

President Lincoln takes the Oath for the Second Term.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Changes of Four Years---Both Sides Disappointed at the Length of the War.

THE SITUATION VERY HOPEFUL.

Our Object--a Just and Lasting Peace Among Ourselves and with Others.

The Inauguration of President Lincoln.
Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

The procession is now forming, though a heavy rain is falling, and the streets are almost impassable with mud.

The avenue is filled with a dense mass of people.

The ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The procession reached the Capitol at about quarter to twelve o'clock, escorting the President elect.

At a subsequent period, the President and Vice-President, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, Members and Ex-Members of Congress, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber.

There the Vice-President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address.

Chief Justice CHASE administered the oath of office on the eastern portico, when the President delivered his Inaugural Address.

There was a very large attendance, and the scene was one of marked interest.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The rain has ceased, and the procession is now passing down the avenue. This display is exceedingly grand. The sidewalks are jammed with people, and every window and house-top was filled with ladies and gentlemen, who are waving handkerchiefs and hats with great enthusiasm.

The visiting Philadelphia Fire Department and ours, attract great attention by their beautifully adorned apparatus.

Many bands of music are interspersed throughout the whole procession, and the line is one continual ring of music.

The *Chronicle* is represented in the procession by a large truck with a press upon it printing a *Chronicle Junior*, and scattering them to the dense mass of humanity.

The procession was one hour passing a given point, and the length of it is probably over a mile.

The Navy-yard delegation has a monitor in line, with the turret turning.

The streets are almost in an impassable condition, which makes the display not as magnificent as it would have been, though it is exceedingly beautiful.

One feature in the procession is the colored troops and the Odd-Fellows, with their band of music.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The weather has cleared off bright and beautiful.

The President and others reached the platform. The band played "Hail to the Chief." Salutes were fired, and the President was cheered by an immense throng, composed of civilians and the military.

After delivering the Inaugural Address he was again cheered, salutes were fired, and the band played.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences, which in the Providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came. Shall we discern there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hnndred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago; so, still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

President LINCOLN was inaugurated for another term of four years at twelve o'clock, noon, to-day.

Overhead the weather was clear and beautiful, and on account of the recent rains the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the capital to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

The procession moved from Sixteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue at about 11 o'clock.

President LINCOLN had been at the capital all day, and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the interesting ceremonies.

Several bands of music, two regiments of the Invalid Corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four companies of colored troops, formed the military escort.

The Mayor and Councilmen of Washington, visiting Councilmen from Baltimore, the firemen of this city and the visiting firemen from Philadelphia, the Good Will, Franklin and Perseverance companies, each company drawing its engine along, were also in the procession.

Among the benevolent societies present were Lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, including a colored Lodge of the latter fraternity.

The public and principal private buildings along Pennsylvania-avenue were gaily decorated with flags, and every window was thronged with faces to catch a glimpse of the President elect.

The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States, was administered to Mr. LINCOLN by Chief-Justice CHASE, in the presence of thousands, who witnessed the interesting ceremony while standing in mud almost knee-deep.

The Inaugural was then read, after which a national salute was fired by a battery stationed east of the Capitol.

The procession then again moved up Pennsylvania-avenue, the President being conveyed in an open barouche. Seated with him was his son and Senator FOSTER, of the Committee of Arrangements.

The President was escorted to the White House; after which, the procession separated.

Everything passed off in a most quiet and orderly manner; and although thousands participated in the ceremonies, not an accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Forrest Recounts his Exploits---He Warns his Soldiers to Prepare for Renewed Action.

CAIRO, Friday, March 3.

The Jackson, Miss., papers of the 18th ult. contain an address of the rebel Gen. FORREST to his troops, recounting the result of his operations during the past year. He says they have fought fifty battles, killed and captured sixteen thousand of the enemy, captured two thousand horses and mules, sixty-seven pieces of artillery, fourteen transports, twenty barges, three hundred wagons, fifty ambulances, one hundred and five stands of arms, forty blockhouses, destroyed thirty-six railroad bridges, two thousand miles of railroad, six locomotives, and one hundred cars, amounting to fifteen millions of property.

In accomplishing this he admits they were occasionally sustained by other troops, but says their regular number never exceeded five thousand. Two thousand had been killed or wounded and two thousand taken prisoners.

He tells them to prepare for renewed actions and warns them against being allured by syren songs of peace, for there can be no peace save upon their seperate independent nationality.

The river is still rapidly rising here. Much of the low land between Cairo, Mound City, and portions of the latter place are submerged, interfering with operations on ships and Navy-yard.

Hon. F. C. COLLIER, Assistant Special Agent of the Transportation Department at Memphis, has been appointed Supervisor and Special Agent for the first special agency, comprising that part of the Mississippi Valley lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, east of the mouth of the Tennessee, and extending south to such parts of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia as is, or shall be occupied by the national forces operating from the North.

Gen. MACKENZIE is in command of all the rebel military prisoners in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Great scarcity of breadstuffs is said to exist. Forrest's division has been breaking up distilleries so that grain may be procured by suffering families and soldiers. Whisky is regarded as a worse enemy than the Yankees.

Gen. WIRT ADAMS has ordered all gins and cotton on the Big Black River to be removed.

Contemplated Rebel Raid on Oswego and Rochester.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 4.

Maj. GRANT has received a dispatch from Gov. FENTON stating that the War Department at Washington had received information from Halifax that the rebels in the provinces are contemplating a raid on Oswego and Rochester. A public meeting is to be held in this city this afternoon to take such action in the matter as may be necessary.

Dry Goods Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 4.

An immense sale of dry goods will take place here on March 9, when MYERS & Co. will dispose of 2,000 entire cases of domestic and foreign dry goods for cash.

Salute Fired in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 4.

A salute was fired at noon to-day and bells rung in honor of the late victories, and the inauguration of President LINCOLN. A heavy rain-storm prevails.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses in Session All Night.

The Army Appropriation Bill Finally Passed.

Pay to the Illinois Central Railroad Refused.

The Bankrupt Bill Passed Over Without Notice.

Disagreement on the Civil Appropriation Bill.

THE BILL DEFEATED FOR WANT OF TIME.

CLOSING SCENES IN BOTH HOUSES.

Reorganization and Extra Session of the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

[The following is the continuation of the dispatch published in Saturday morning's TIMES.—ED.]

At 6 o'clock and five minutes A. M., another motion for a recess is made, but the House still refuse and grumble audibly at the Senate for its delay.

Gen. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, then made a report upon the subject of the order which requires colored men to have passes before they can leave the District of Columbia. It was accompanied by a joint resolution declaring the order an improper practice, and requesting its abrogation. Discussion followed, but the Democrats are mostly asleep, and he resolution is adopted.

At 6:35 A. M., it is announced that the Senate has finished the "omnibus," having loaded it down with new amendments, rendering the labors of the Conference Committee herculean. Three of the most energetic members of the House are appointed to meet the elephant. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, D. C., LITTLEJOHN, and JAMES S. ROLLINS; and they go at it.

A few more unimportant matters come up; are speedily disposed of, and at 7:15 A. M., the House takes a recess until 9 A. M.

The scene in the Senate during the small hours of the night was interesting, and many times amusing. Eight patriotic ladies in the gallery bravely kept their bright eyes beaming upon the Senators until daydawn, while fifty or sixty male spectators listened, slept and yawned in the gentlemens' gallery.

SECOND DISPATCH.

9 A. M.—My dispatch for this morning's edition of the TIMES left off as the clock, which is my *vis-a vis*, pointed the hour of 4 A. M. But the proceedings of the two Houses did not leave off there, by any means. The House had cleared the Speaker's desk of all important bills and amused itself by acting on unfinished business going over to the next session, while the members impatiently awaited the issue between the Senate and the House on the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

At 5:35 A. M., the Committee of Conference reported another disagreement on the clause of the Army Appropriation Bill relating to the Illinois Central Railroad. The Senate would hear to nothing but striking out the clause which singles out this road as an exception to the general rule of payment. Mr. MORRILL moved that the House recede, as a last resort, pending which, several fiery speeches were made, but the motion prevailed, 82 to 47.

The time, thence to 3:45 A. M., was spent on various small bills coming up from the Speaker's tables, or reports of Conference Committee coming in.

Mr. STEVENS then moved a recess until 9 A. M., but it was voted down, because it gave no time for the appointment and meeting of the committee, which was the only hope of saving the important bill which the Senate had been laboring on all night.

The business on the Speaker's desk was proceed with. Mr. SUMNER's bill, providing that color shall not be a disqualification for carrying the mails, when last before the House, was dropped from want of a quorum vote with the previous question pending. It came up now under the operation of the previous question, and was finally passed with few or no dissenting votes.

8 A. M.—The Appropriation Bill was most severely handled in the Senate, much to the disgust of the most earnest member there. Mr. SHERMAN, who finally gave up all hope of saving anything of the bill, save the light-house appropriations, and a few other commercial matters. Millions of dollars were added in various appropriations, but the great sticking point was the Winter Davis military arrest amendment. The Senate, after rejecting a substitute, rather milder in its form, offered by Mr. TRUMBULL, finally resolved to strike it it out entirely. Among other things adopted in Committee of the Whole was a proposition which was soon recognized as an old customer, to wit: To purchase for each member of Congress one set of certain volumes of Congressional debates of sessions twenty or thirty years ago. This is known as the "Seaton Job," and would involve an expense of many thousands of dollars, and was rejected last Winter. It went through the Committee of the Whole, but when amendments came up for final adoption, Mr. CLARK demanded a seperate vote on this, and it was rejected. The proposition to pay $4,000,000 to Missouri for expenses incurred in armies her militia, and $700,000 to Pennsylvania to reimburse her for moneys expended in repelling EARLY's last invasion, were also tacked on. Indeed, the majority of the Senate seemed to think no demand too enormous, and at least $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 were thus arranged for when it was positively certain that there was not a moment's time for a proper scrutiny of these items. To the credit of Senator SHERMAN be it said, that he protested earnestly against this style of legislation, but it was of no avail. At length the Senate consented to forego any further patchwork, and the Committee of Conference was soon at work on it. The Senate, at 7:15, then took a recess until 10 o'clock.

10 A. M.—The House did not meet very promptly, an hour and a half being too little time for members to get breakfast, and to refresh themselves for the duties of the day. It must be said that they bore the trying ordeal of the night with a far greater degree of equanimity, good feeling, and dignity than is usual on such occasions. It was reserved for the closing hour of the session to give birth to a series of disgraceful proceedings, and to perpetrate, at the very last moment of the constitutionally limited term, a scene of partisan filibustering that should cause shame and humiliation in the hearts of every one who promoted it.

At 10:20 A. M., Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, and reported that the committee had compromised everything but the section known as the Winter Davis Amendment; that could not be surmounted. The Senate insisted that it should not pass as a part of that bill, as that was no place for it; that body would be willing to receive it as a separate proposition, though the committee doubted if, in the present temper of the Senate on the subject, it could pass.

The House Committee are willing to make it a separate matter, but as they have no hope of effecting its passage in that way, Mr. DAVIS moves that the House insist, and on that motion makes a speech, which brings applause from the Democratic side, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, also a member of the Committee of Conference, speaks to the same effect, and the ball opens.

It is twenty minutes to eleven. The Democrats, headed mainly by Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, distinguished for nothing except the guerrilla warfare he has carried on against all Government measures, show signs of mischief.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rises in his seat and moves to adjourn.

The motion is declared out of order by Mr. GARFIELD, who is in the chair.

A motion is made to recede from the amendment, and the previous question demanded, and seconded, so the Chair states, when a message from the President (who is in his room in the Capitol, and where he seldom comes except on such an occasion as this,) is announced, and he communicates the fact that he has signed certain important bills.

Now comes confusion. Mr. ELDRIDGE says the previous question, which was pending, was not seconded.

Mr. COLFAX, (resuming the chair,) settles the matter, when Mr. PENDLETON moves to adjourn, on which Mr. ELDRIDGE demands the ayes and noes, and the demand being sustained, the clerk calls the roll.

It is eleven o'clock; the clerk proceeds rapidly, and at twenty minutes past eleven it is announced that the House will not adjourn.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moves to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to adjourn, and on that motion demands the ayes and noes; the demand is again sustained, and the clerk again calls the roll.

At eleven forty it is announced that the House refuses to reconsider.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, with characteristic good sense and a sincere desire to bring this matter to a conclusion, begs that unanimous consent may be given to strike out everything in the bill but the appropriations for the deaf and dumb and for the light-houses, for if these fail there will be suffering, shipwreck and loss of life.

This meets with a sentiment of apparent favor; but Mr. WINTER DAVIS rises in his seat, and says: "Mr. Speaker, I am in earnest, and not a single item of this bill shall pass if this amendment does not."

Mr. LITTLEJOHN says: "I agree with MY colleague; the whole of the bill shall pass, or none."

It is now 11:45. The Conference Committee on the paper duty question make a report, fixing the duty at ten cents; and on a motion to recede from the House proposition to fix it at three cents, the yeas and nays are demanded, and the clerk once more calls the roll.

It is ten minutes of twelve. The call proceeds the clear sharp voice of the clerk ringing out above the confusion in the hall. And as the dial indicates the hour of twelve, the speaker orders the call suspended, and the term of the Thirty-eighth Congress expires, by constitutional limitation, in the midst of a call of the ayes and noes.

The Appropriation Bill is thus lost. Missouri and Pennsylvania get no reimbursements for militia expenses; the deaf and dumb starve; the light-houses are no beacon to the mariner; a hundred useful and necessary, and a few very suspicious and unworthy objects, are thus thrown overboard.

But perhaps it is best this Congress neglected its duty early in the session, or else this bill would have had ample consideration.

Speaker COLFAX rises from his chair, and the hall and galleries are breathless. In a brief but most felicitous speech, he returns thanks for the compliment paid him in the resolution of last evening, to the members for their courtesy, and with an eloquent allusion to the ceremony of the inauguration, which they are about to witness, he declares the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

The following is a continuation of the Senate proceedings from the point where they broke off at an early hour this morning:

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The debate being long-continued on the Civil Appropriation Bill,

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) interrupted Mr. COWAN, who was speaking, and intimated that Mr. COWAN, as a member of the Committee on Finance, charged with the management of this bill, was endangering its passage.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union) warned the Senate that lengthened discussion would soon prove fatal to the bill, and begged that the question might be taken on its passage. It was now nearly three o'clock, and the bill was to be engrossed, and much busines had yet to be concluded. He hoped the Senate would come to a vote at once.

The Civil Appropriation Bill was then informally laid aside.

ENROLLMENT BILL PASSED.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Amendatory Enrollment Bill, which was concurred in.

TRIALS BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) then took the floor upon the amendment of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, to the Civil Appropriation bill, and offered a further amendment to include persons "employed" as well as "drafted or enlisted" who should be subject to trial by court-martial.

This was adopted.

The amendment as thus amended was then agreed to by yeas 22, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Doolittle, Farwell, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wilkinson and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Hale, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Wade—13.

So the section was stricken out.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) here obtained leave to make a report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation Bill, saying the Senate Committee could not agree with the House Committee.

The Senate insisted on its action.

PENNSYLVANIA CLAIMS.

Mr. COWAN offered an amendment to the pending bill, the Civil or "Omnibus" Appropriation Bill, providing for the claim of Pennsylvania for money paid to the troops of that State, called out in 1863 to oppose the advance of Gen. LEE.

The amendment was adopted, by yeas 18, nays 16.

REPAIRS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

An amendment was offered by Mr. GRIMES, providing for repairs at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which was adopted.

NAVIGATION OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment appropriating $84,000 for improving the navigation of Lake Michigan, which was lost.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

After acting upon several minor amendments, the bill was passed at 6 o'clock A. M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After the passage of several private bills, at 6:45 A. M. the Senate went into Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock.

THREE-CENT PIECES

Mr. CLARK called up a bill to authorize the coinage of three-cent pieces and for other purposes, which was passed.

THE ARKANSAS SENATORS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, at 11 o'clock moved to take up a resolution for the admission of Senators from Arkansas.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the resolution was not taken up.

EXTENDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the joint resolution from the House authorizing the Committee on Commerce of both Houses, to sit after the 4th of March to investigate the subject of trade with the rebel States.

Mr. POWELL said the present Congress had no right to provide for the sitting of a committee after 12 o'clock to-day, and moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, which motion prevailed.

COLORED PEOPLE AS TRAVELERS.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to regulate commerce between the several States.

The pending question was on Mr. WILSON's amendment forbidding the exclusion of any citizen of the United States from any railroad-car, steamboat, or other conveyance, on account or any State law.

Mr. HALE moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to add that no citizen of the United States shall be excluded from any meeting-house, church or hotel, on account of any State law, or any regulation of any corporation. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE's amendment was adopted.

The vote was then taken on Mr. WILSON's amendment as amended, and was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Brown, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Willey, Wilson, and Wright—21.

NAYS—Messrs Chandler, Davis, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Nye, Powell, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, and Trumbull—14.

Mr. NESMITH moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which was decided in the negative.

YEAS—Messrs Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Hale, Lane, of Indiana, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, and Wright—14.

NAYS—Messrs Brown, Chandler, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—15.

Mr. MORRILL moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was disagreed to—YEAS 14, NAYS 21.

WAITING UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the President and inquire if he had any further communication to make to the Senate. Carried.

Messrs. SHERMAN, COLLAMER and POWELL were appointed said committee.

INSTALLING THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

At 11:45 Vice-President HAMLIN escorted the Vice-President elect into the Senate Chamber, and a few moments afterward Messrs. SEWARD, STANTON and SPEED entered, and seated themselves to the left of the chair. The judges of the Supreme Court entered immediately afterward, and seated themselves to the right of the chair.

At 12 o'clock Mr. HAMLIN briefly addressed the Senate, thanking the members for the kindness and consideration that had been shown to him on all occasions.

It was impossible to hear the speech of Mr. HAMLIN distinctly, owing to the confusion and conversation continually kept up between the women in the galleries.

Mr. JOHNSON, before taking the oath of office, made a short speech, which, as in the case of Mr. HAMLIN, was nearly inaudible, owing to the want of order which prevailed among the women in the galleries. By the choice of the people, he said, he had been made presiding officer of this body, and, in presuming himself here in obedience to the behests of the Constitution of the United States, it would, perhaps, not be out of place to remark just here what a striking thing the Constitution was. It was the Constitution of the people of the country, and under it, here to-day, before the American Senate, he felt that he was a man and an American citizen. He had a proud illustration of the fact that, under the Constitution, a man could rise from the ranks to occupy the second place in the gift of the American people and of the American Government. Those of us who have labored our whole lives for the establishment of a free Government knew how to cherish its great blessings. He would say to Senators and others before him—to the Supreme Court which sat before him, that they all got their power from the people of this country. Turning toward Mr. CHASE, Mr. JOHNSON said, And your exaltation and position depend upon the people. Then turning toward the Cabinet, he said, And I will say to you, Mr. Secretary SEWARD, and to you, Mr. Secretary STANTON, and to you, Mr. Secretary —(to a gentleman near by, sotto voice, Who is Secretary of the Navy? the person addressed replied in a whisper, Mr. WELLS)—and to you, Mr. Secretary WELLS, I would say, you all derive your power from the people. Mr. JOHNSON then remarked that the great element of vitality in this Government was its nearness and proximity to the people. He wanted to say to all who heard him, in the face of the American people, that all power was derived from the people. He would say, in the hearing of the Foreign Ministers, for he was going to tell the truth here to-day, that he was a plebeian—he thanked God for it. It was the popular heart of this nation that was beating to sustain Cabinet officials and the President of the United States. It was a strange occasion that called forth a plebeian like him to tell such things as these. Mr. JOHNSON next adverted to affairs in Tennessee and the abolition of slavery there. He thanked God Tennessee was a State in the Union, and had never been out. The State Government had been discontinued for a time—there had been an interregnum, a hiatus—but she had never been out of the Union. He stood here to-day as her representative. On this day she would elect a Governor and a Legislature, and she would very soon send Senators and members to Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON then took the oath of office, and Mr. HAMLIN declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

U. S. SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

After the above proceedings, the proclamation convening the Senate in extra session was read by the Secretary, Mr. FORNEY.

The President's inaugural address was then read.

The Senators elect were next sworn in, after which the procession was formed, and proceeded to the east front of the Capitol building.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

CONCLUSION.

The following is the conclusion of the House proceedings from where our report broke off this morning:

MILITARY BUSINESS.

The report of Mr. GARFIELD on the disagreeing votes to the bill relating to various military subjects, was adopted by a vote of 71 to 57.

Much miscellaneous business was transacted.

STRUGGLE FOR PRECEDENCE.

[It is now 3 o'clock A. M. Almost every member has some little bill to be passed, and there were continuous struggles for the floor to offer their several measures. The galleries were nearly deserted. The ladies admitted to the floor had retired.]

COAL LOTS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House passed a bill to dispose of the coal lots on the public domain.

Some of the members exhausted by the long session had retired to sleep on the sofas.

DEPRIVING DESERTERS OF HOMESTEAD PRIVILEGES.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Public Lands, asked, but was refused permission, to report a bill to prevent deserters and others who may shirk military service from acquiring public lands under the Homestead law.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) made a report from the Committee of Conference, on the bill reorganizing the Subsistence Department, and it was adopted.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. THOMAS, with the Senate's amendment thereto, which was disagreed to.

PRINTING CERTAIN REPORTS.

Mr. AMBROSE W. CLARK, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 25,000 copies of the report of the commission on flax and hemp, 20,000 copies of the amended Internal Revenue Act, and 25,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1864, and it was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The House passed a bill extending the time for locating the Virginia military land warrants.

A RECESS REFUSED.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, at 4 o'clock, moved to take a recess until 4 o'clock.

The Speaker deemed it his duty to say that if the House did so, two of the general Appropriation Bills would probably be lost.

The House refused to take a recess.

The business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

THE REBEL DEBT.

The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution that this Government will never recognize the rebel debt on any conditions.

DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

The House then, by a vote of 53 against 67, non-concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution changing from three to fifteen per centum ad valorem the duty on printing paper used for books and newspapers exclusively. The House then, by a vote of 47 against 62, refused to lay the resolution on the table, and asked a committee of conference of the Senate.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD CLAIM.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill. He said the Senate struck out the proviso inserted by the House prohibiting any part of the money being paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The difference seemed to rise on a point of law. Hence, he proposed an amendment in order that the question may be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States as to whether that company is, by the Land Grant Law of 1850, bound to transport, free of charge, the troops, munitions, and other property of the United States.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) did not think a further conference would adjust the difficulty between the two Houses.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said it was now 5 o'clock in the morning. He thought the contest had continued as long as it was proper. When the land was granted, no one thought that such an extensive use would be made of the road. No man would inforce such a contract against his neighbor. It is the letter that killeth, but the spirit which maketh alive.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) thought that the amendment of Mr. THAYER would be received in a spirit of compromise. He was surprised that his friend from Vermont should make such arguments in favor of the company. That company had made twenty-five per cent. more by the war than if the war had not gone on. The war had been a blessing to the road. The company was interested in this bill to the extent of a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed Mr. THAYER's amendment, and in reply to Mr. WASHBURN, said if it had not been for foreign capital, the Western railroads never would have been built. He maintained that in equity the company should be paid.

Mr. THAYER expressed his surprise that Mr. WOODBRIDGE should characterize his proposition as absurd, and that the gentleman, so swift to make the assertion, should sustain it by so weak an argument.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the House recede from its amendment concerning the Illinois Central Railroad, and this was agreed to by a vote of 62 against 47.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The difficulty between the two Houses was thus removed, and the bill was passed.

RECESS AGAIN DENIED.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved, at half-past five, that the House take a recess till nine o'clock.

This was disagreed to.

COLOR QUALIFICATION REPEALED.

The House took up the Senate bill removing all disqualification of color in carrying the mails.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 30 against 65.

The bill was then passed.

NO PASSPORTS FOR COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of War on the subject, reported a resolution that in the judgment of the House, the order of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, issued on 12th Jan., 1864, directing that no colored man be allowed to leave Washington, going north, without a pass, is a regulation which makes an odious discrimination, for a law of the United States has declared free alike all citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, and the President be requested to direct that the order be at once abrogated.

The resolution was agreed to by Ayes, 75; Nays, 34.

A STORM EXCITEMENT.

About 6:30 o'clock a heavy rain and wind storm broke over the Capitol, rattling on the glass and ceiling and causing a fierce whistling noise throughout the building.

This storm came up so suddenly and created so much noise that it alarmed many of the members of the House, who, affrighted, fled toward the doors.

The excitement and confusion, however, was soon quieted by the calm announcement of the Speaker that it was merely "a storm."

PENSION FOR A WIDOW.

A bill giving a pension to a widow being under consideration,

Mr. INGERSOLL earnestly spoke of the military services of the deceased husband, and sent up to be read some patriotic verses as illustrative of his argument.

At the conclusion of the reading members loudly and laughingly applauded them.

A RECESS AT LAST.

The House then, at 7:15 A. M., took a recess until 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The House, on re-assembling, took up the Senate bill to establish a Civil Government for the Indian Territory.

It provides for the appointment of a Governor, Secretary of State, Judges, and all the other necessary machinery. Indians are to be elected to the Legislative Council. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, except as a punishment for crime. It also provides for the election of an Indian Delegate to Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) objected to the consideration of the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Much routine and miscellaneous business was then transacted, and questions were taken by yeas and nays on a number of private bills.

It was now 10 o'clock.

LANDS IN UTAH.

Mr. KINNEY, of Utah, unsuccessfully moved to suspend the rules in order to consider a bill confirming the citizens of Great Salt Lake in the possession of their lands.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL DEFEATED.

The Committee of Conference on the Miscellaneous or Civil Appropriation Bill made a report.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) explained what had been done by the committee. They had struck out some of the provisions of the bill, including that to pay the Pennsylvania Volunteers, but retaining the section to pay the Missouri Volunteers.

The question left unsettled was that heretofore introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, exempting civilians from trial by court-martial and military commissions.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, (Union,) owing to the few remaining minutes left to the House, moved that the report of the committee be concurred in, with the above exception.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn.

Thereupon Mr. HARDING called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, the question was determined in the negative.

It was now 11 o'clock.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded the yeas and nays upon the motion, which were ordered.

It was now ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

The Clerk here commenced calling the roll, and when he had reached that of Mr. KNAPP, the hour of twelve had arrived.

THE PRESIDENT HAS NO MORE TO SAY.

The committee appointed to wait on President LINCOLN reported that they had performed that duty, and he had informed them that he had no further communication to make.

THE SPEAKER'S FAREWELL—CLOSE OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mr. COLFAX, in taking leave of the members of the House, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The parting hour has come, and yonder clock, which takes note of time, will soon announce that the Congress of which we are members has passed into history. Honored by your votes with this responsible position, I have faithfully strived to perform its always complex and often perplexing duties without partizan bias, and with the sincerest impartiality. Whether I have realized the true ideal of a just presiding officer, sliding on the one hand the advance of the public business, with the responsibility of which the majority is charged, and on the other hand allowing no trespass on the parliamentary rights of the minority, must be left for others to decide. But looking back now over the entire Congress, I cannot remember a single word addressed to you which "dying, I would wish to blot." On this day, which, by spontaneous consent, is being observed wherever our flag floats, as a day of national rejoicing, with a roar of cannons greeting the rising sun on the rock-bound coast of Maine, reechoed and reechoed by answering volleys from city to city, and from mountain peak to mountain peak, till from the golden gate they die away

Continued on Eighth Page.

OUR SOUTHERN FILES.

The Fate of Slavery—Davis Called on to Resign—Invasion and Subjugation—The Negro in the Army.

We give the following interesting extracts from recent Southern papers.

DAVIS CALLED ON TO RESIGN.

The Hon. Mr. COLLIER, member of the Virginia Senate, delivered a speech in that body last Saturday, which is reported in the Richmond *Dispatch*. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: A discussion of the resolution might properly include the whole conduct of the Confederate civil administration and the operations of the army. *The civil administration has been so signal a failure, and is so dead in the popular affection, that I shall forbear to drag the lifeless Hector around the walls of our Troy.* The chief characteristic of that administration is, that it has separated the Government from the people, and has made a more vigorous and effective war on the resources of the country than it has made on the public enemy. I do not believe that such was the design of the men in authority. I do not doubt their patriotism or earnest desire to succeed. Such has been the effect of the public measures, to the deplorable extent seen in the well-known fact that in this agricultural country—one of the richest on earth—the production of provisions is so reduced that the public sentiment, most conspicuously, is a painful anxiety for continued subsistence. The atrocious sentiment expressed in the African Church by Hon. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, that the people have no rights, and all belong to the Government, is the exact exponent of the administrative policy which has alienated the people from the Government. That other idea, expressed at the same time by President DAVIS, that Richmond might be captured and yet no remediless injury to our cause, is another phosphorescent emanation from passionate imbecility which can float and flare only in the socket of a disordered imagination; and such delusive light ought to be put out. On the declared policy that we desired only to be let alone, and from fear of rousing the enemy, President DAVIS declined going to Washington when our army was flushed with victory and the enemy were routed. Afterward, when the balances in the chances of war were hanging in equipoise, and a peace party, to all appearances, was gaining in the North, he went with his "offensive-defensive" into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and roused the enemy and united the North. When the people were lending all the labor of the country and abstracting it from the production of tobacco and cotton to produce subsistence, a scheme of impressment to supply the army was inaugurated, which has annoyed and irritated and discouraged the producers until they have been forced, most reluctantly, to discover that the Confederate authorities do actually believe that the community—unrewarded adequately for their labor, and not allowed subsistence for themselves—will, nevertheless, continue to produce subsistence for the army. Space fails to tell one-tenth of the sad story of the loss of confidence by the people in the Administration. I have but one suggestion to make. I see no other way of escape. With a spirit as free as my heart is oppressed with sorrow, I will declare it boldly. *It is that President Davis will resign his high trust,* (and Vice-President STEPHENS will follow the noble example, I am sure,) in order that the Administration may pass into, if not more competent, most probably a more successful direction of public affairs."

THE FATE OF SLAVERY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 28.

The final extinction of African slavery in the Confederate States, which would follow the overthrow of the Confederate cause, would be an experiment in philanthropy, from the results of which the United States would be as likely to suffer as the people who are to be robbed of their laborers.

When a proud and high-spirited race, like that which for four years has struggled so heroically for its rights, shall be deprived of liberty and independence, their anguish and humiliation cannot be increased or embittered by the loss of property. When they can no longer walk the earth as freemen, it would be a poor consolation that they could still be permitted to retain an institution which has ever been more valuable to their enemies than themselves, and which, even if it gave them a bare support, would increase the wealth and greatness of their oppressors. The reflection that he is a slave himself would not be mitigated in the mind of the cotton planter by a gracious permission to have under him slaves whose labor, guided by his intelligence and experience, would render him a more profitable chattel to his new masters than he could otherwise become. It may be safely averred that slavery, even in the cotton States, has been a source of greater profit to the North than the South, which, with all its magnificent productions, *has had no large cities, no colossal fortunes, no flourishing commerce and manufactures, but has been a mere tributary to Lowell, New-York and the revenues of the General Government.* These have been the reservoirs into which that vast golden tide has been poured, while the planter has lived in a modest mansion, deriving little more money from his princely possessions than would enable him to *feed and clothe the white and black members of his establishment.* The legislation of the General Government was always shaped to produce this result, and the moderate amount of work exacted of the laborers by their masters has borne no proportion to the outlay required for their support.

So far as the negro is concerned, we do not expect to be believed by fanatics in the North when we aver that his physical and moral condition can only be injured—hopelessly, we fear—by the successful inauguration of universal abolition. It took five hundred years to qualify our white English forefathers for the rights and responsibilities of freemen. We are not prepared to believe that African slaves can be fitted for that condition in an hour.

We are not so unsophisticated, however, as to imagine that the future welfare of the negro population is a matter of the slightest concern to any one in the United States but a few sincere fanatics like GERRIT SMITH. That which perplexes us in the abolition policy about to be ingrafted upon the Constitution of that country is the apparent ignoring of the great American question, "Will it pay?" We can see in the measure blind fanaticism and sweet revenge; but is the gratification of vindictive sentiments worth purchasing at such a cost? We take it for granted that the shrewd, money-loving politicians of the Republican party must be as well aware as any one living in the Gulf States *that cotton and rice cannot be as profitably cultivated by free as slave labor; if, indeed, these staples can be cultivated by free labor at all.* The white man cannot work in a great portion of that country, and the black man will not unless he is compelled. If the emancipation decreed by the Washington Congress is to be real, genuine freedom of the blacks, then the United States, in its eagerness for vengeance upon the South, will involve itself, if successful, in the common ruin. The South will become a desert waste, and the great fountain of Northern manufacturing industry and commercial enterprise be forever dried up. England will obtain all she has sought by her persistent instigation of this war, and compel the world to look to her for cotton and manufactures. We can scarcely believe that the United States will consent to such a result. *On the contrary, Yankee ingenuity will devise a system which, under a new name, will be the old thing in a more rigorous form than it ever before existed in the Confederacy.* It may be an apprenticeship, such as has been already established in such portions of the cotton States as they have already subjugated, and in which the negro receives a small sum for his labor, subject to deductions for any loss of time, the result of which often is, that when pay day comes the amount of indebtedness to the laborer is next to nothing. We have not heard, however, that the yield of the staple, under the present plan, comes up to the expectations of the friends of liberty. If not, it is easy to see that, should the cotton cultivation ever fall generally into Yankee hands, some new plan must be adopted, which, perhaps retaining the name of apprenticeship, will be a system of enforced labor of the hardest kind, and produce more cotton, rice and sugar than ever before, and kill off more Africans than the revival of the African slave trade can supply.

There is no portion of the Confederate community more interested in the defence of the country than its slave population. Of all the sufferers by subjugation, their fate will be the most hopeless and irremediable. They will sigh in vain for the Christian sympathies and physical comforts which once alleviated their lot. No class of laborers in the world is as well fed and happy as they now are. No class of laborers in the world is as well fed and as miserable as they will become should the Genius of Univeral Emancipation ever enfold them in its deadly embrace.

THE NEGRO IN THE ARMY.

MINORITY REPORT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BILL TO INCREASE THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The minority of the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill "to increase the military force of the Confederate States," dissenting from the views of the majority, beg leave respectfully to report:

The employment of negroes as soldiers presupposes that our white population is inadequate to, or cannot be made available for, the defence of the country, and that the arming of our slaves will supply the deficiency in our military strength. We believe that if the able-bodied white men liable to military service under our laws can be placed in the army, and kept there, they will constitute a force sufficient to continue the war to a successful termination. A thorough enforcement of the conscription laws, and a rigorous system of discipline in the army, would effect these objects. It would seem, therefore, to be our first duty to exhaust every effort to recruit and maintain our white armies, before resorting to the experiment of arming our black population. Have we done so? We can scarcely answer in the affirmative; while our country notoriously swarms with skulkers from military service and absentees and deserters from the army, to confess that we cannot execute the most necessary laws, nor inforce the military discipline essential to the very existence of an army, is an admission that we are are not prepared to make. Such an admission would imply an utter want of vitality in both the civil and military administrations of the country. If such were the condition of a country, even in time of peace, it would die of atrophy—but in the midst of war and revolution it would be equivalent to terminating its existence by suicide. We do not believe that the Confederate States are in this deplorable condition. And if such were the demoralized and prostrate state of the free white citizens of this Confederacy, in vain might we expect to be elevated and made to stand erect through the assistance of our negro slaves. Without a proper tone, spirit and sentiment among our people—without a strict enforcement of and prompt obedience to law—without an inflexible adherance to those military regulations which the experience of all countries has shown to be indispensable to the efficiency of armies—our cause is hopelessly lost.

But let us consider the specific proposition before us. We do not believe that the arming of our slaves will add to our military strength. It will not be considered that the negro possesses naturally any of the attributes of a soldier. He is constitutionally timid. He has neither fortitude, constancy nor endurance. He is excitable, and may—especially when maddened by liquor—make wild assaults and reckless charges. But he lacks coolness and steadiness, which are more than a match for impetuosity. It is said that the enemy has made good soldiers of negroes. This is a disputed point. It may well be doubted whether they have ever decided the fate of a battle. It is said that if we do not arm our negroes the enemy will. This can only be true in regard to those in territory occupied or overrun by the enemy. And since the policy of arming them has been pursued by the enemy, the negro men, so far from flocking to them, seek to keep out of their way. But if we determine to arm them, and thus compel them to fight on one side or the other, they will, in the great majority of cases, prefer to fight under the Yankee banner. The enemy offer them present personal freedom, and, in the event of success, the freedom of their family and race. In addition to this they hold out to them the promise—however illusory it may prove—of perfect equality with the white man—and a proprietary right in the soil upon which they were born, and to which their local attachment is so strong. It is not freedom at the North—in a strange land and an uncongenial climate, that they promise them—but freedom, equality and ownership of the soil in their native South. Can we offer them any of these inducements? Congress has no power to guarantee them even their personal freedom. That is a matter over which the States alone have control. The Confederate Government clearly have none. Will the States agree to this? In several the organic law, and in most, statutory enactments forbid it. But suppose the consent of the States obtained by some measure of emancipation, is it likely that any of them would go as far as the Yankees would promise to do? And would not any measure of emancipation—even if confined to such as might have fought faithfully for us during the war—be a fatal stab at the institution of slavery itself? What would be the effect upon the entire social and political fabric of the South, of having in our midst one or two hundred thousand free negroes—trained to arms—inured to danger and familiarized to scenes of blood and carnage? Would they be willing to remain forever disfranchised? Would we ever be willing to admit them to the rights of citizenship? Would they not always be an element of danger, discord and weakness? These are questions which present a tremendous problem for solution. The imagination recoils from its consideration. We have only space briefly to allude to it. How, too, it may be well asked, can we hold out freedom to the slave as a boon or reward, when the defence of the institution of slavery has always been based upon the argument that it was the proper and natural condition of the negro—that it was his happiest and best condition—and that the tender mercy of the abolitionist would be cruelty to him?

Have we the arms, clothing and food necessary for converting any large portion of our slaves into soldiers? We have difficulty in supplying our present armies, even moderately, with these essentials. Will the negro fight for us half fed and half clothed, as our noble and heroic soldiers have frequently done? The enemy will give him as much bacon, molasses, coffee, sugar and whisky as he can consume. He will furnish him with fine clothes and military trappings and tinsel. These are powerful appeals to the strong animal instincts of the negro. They must necessarily have a great influence with him. There are no motives adapted to his nature which the enemy cannot bring to operate upon him more cogently than we can.

But granting, for the sake of argument, that the negro may be made something of a soldier and kept faithful to us, would he be as valuable in that capacity as he would be in agriculture? Can we afford to withdraw him from the cultivation of the soil? The number of slaves lost since the beginning of the war, by seizure of the enemy, is immensely large—and the majority of these are able-bodied males. We have authorized the employment of one in five of those remaining, as cooks, teamsters, pioneer laborers, &c., with our armies. We cannot abstract a still larger proportion without endangering the supply of subsistence both for our army and home population.

The absentees and deserters scattered over the country, whom by the bill of the majority of the committee, we confess that we despair of returning to the ranks—and for whom we thus propose to substitute negroes—are not only non-producers, but wasteful consumers. When we consider all this, we are justified in expressing grave doubts whether the agricultural labor of the country can stand the further diminution which the employment of slaves as soldiers would necessitate. We will not attempt to give statistics, for which our data are too imperfect, but think the aspect of the question just presented, one entitled to the most serious consideration of the House. In this connection it is not improper to call attention to the fact, that as soon as you inaugurate the policy of arming the negroes, there will be a general disposition among them to escape the possibility of military service, and the result will be that they will abandon their present occupations in a panic, and either join the enemy as a choice of evils, or become "runaways," and secrete themselves in the woods, mountains and swamps. Here they will gradually unite themselves with the roving bands of deserters that infest many parts of the country, and become a terror and a curse to our unprotected population at home. Information from various quarters has reached us that the mere agitation of the question has already caused many negroes to desert their owners, and the passage of any law on the subject will greatly stimulate such a movement among them.

We dread the effect of the measure upon the country. It will tend to dishearten it as an evidence that we are reduced to the last extremity, and compelled to try a doubtful and dangerous experiment as a dernier resort. All admit that it is an experiment, and most of its advocates approach it with misgiving, if not with apprehension. It is a question the agitation of which has already excited division and dissension among us. The adoption of the policy by Congress will produce party strife and perhaps sectional lines among us. Some of the States will further it, others will oppose it by their legislation. Two of the States have already, through their Legislatures, expressed themselves against it. If it should happen that the States with sparse slave populations favor, while those with dense slave populations oppose it, a most unhappy sectional difference may spring up among us—not unlike in its character that which in the old Union divided the free and the slave States.

We dread the effect of the measure upon the army. We do not know how the policy will be acquiesced in by them. To make a soldier of the negro is, to a certain extent, to put him on an equality with the white soldier. When we make the negro a belligerent, he becomes an integral part of the great contest in which we are engaged. The battle-field levels distinctions. It will be difficult to preserve the relative *status* of the negro and the white man hitherto so jealously distinguished, after they have fought and bled together on the same hard fought field. How far or how soon our white troops will be reconciled to the necessary and inevitable association, is a question of exceeding doubt and delicacy.

There is an objection to the particular method of obtaining negro soldiers, provided by the bill reported by the majority of the committee, which ought not to be overlooked. It provides that they shall be voluntarily contributed by their owners. This is likely to give much jealousy and heart-burning throughout the country. One owner will contribute liberally, another not at all. This inequality will still more embitter the party feeling which the measure will be certain to engender. If we are determined to employ negro troops, it would be far better, far more just and equal, to take them by impressment in equal ratio all over the country—as is done in the case of negroes employed as teamsters or to work on fortifications, &c. This may be considered by many a minor matter, but we consider it a grave objection to the committee's bill.

We have endeavored briefly to point out, as far as the limited time allowed us would permit, some of the prominent arguments against the policy of arming our slaves. We believe it to be suicidal and ruinous. It sounds the death knell of slavery, and with it of all that is conservative in Southern institutions and most valuable in our political and social system. A democratic republic, without the balance wheel, which our disfranchised laboring class affords, must soon degenerate, as the experience of the Northern States has proved, into a mobocratic despotism, in which individual liberty and freedom of opinion are swallowed up and lost.

We believe that the arming of our slaves will not add to our present military strength. To rely upon it is to lean upon a broken reed that will pierce our side.

The minority of the committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the employment of any portion of our slave population as soldiers is unnecessary, inexpedient and unwise.

Resolved, That the States alone have control over the status of the slave, and that the Confederate Government has no power whatever to modify or change it.

WILLIAM PORCHER MILES,
THOMAS S. GHOLSON,
W. N. H. SMITH,
JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
STEPHEN H. DARDEN.

THE QUESTION NOT DISPOSED OF.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 27.

It will be recollected that on the 21st inst. the Confederate Senate made what was understood to be a final disposition of its negro soldier bill by postponing indefinitely its further consideration. It was postponed by a vote of yeas 11, nays 10; both of the Virginia Senators voting in the affirmative. It was believed that but one contingency could revive the subject in the Senate, and that has occurred. On Saturday, the Virginia House of Delegates passed a resolution, which had already been passed by the Senate, instructing the Virginia Senators in the Confederate Senate to vote for a measure for placing negro troops in our armies. Instructions to Senators from the Legislature are considered imperative and obligatory. This will give the advocates of the measure a majority of one; and we presume that they will to-day move to take up and pass either the Senate bill, which was indefinitely postponed, or the bill on the same subject, which has been passed by the House and sent up to the Senate, but never considered by that body.

We understand there will be a strenuous effort made, whenever the subject shall again come up in the Senate, to have it considered in open session.

THE TRUE SOUTHERN PRINCIPLE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

The question of employing negroes in the army is by no means set at rest by the Senate majority of one. The debates having been secret, the public can have no knowledge of the reasons and arguments urged on either side. Undoubtedly the arming of negroes, whether as slaves or not, is a very serious step; justifies earnest deliberation, and accounts for honest differences of opinion. It is a great thing which Gen. LEE asks us to do, and directly opposite to all the sentiments and principles which have heretofore governed the Southern people. Nothing, in fact, but the loud and repeated demand of the leader to whom we already owe so much, and on whose shoulders we rest so great a responsibility for the future, could induce, or rather coerce, this people and this army to consent to so essential an innovation. *But still the question recurs—can we hope to fight successively through a long war without using the black population? Evidently Gen. Lee thinks not;* because at the same moment that he makes new efforts to recall the absentees and deserters to their posts, he also urgently demands that Congress and the several States pass at once such legislation as will enable him to fill his ranks with negro troops. On this point of military necessity there are few in the Confederacy who would not defer to the judgment of the General.

It may be assumed that the majority of the Senate objected to the employment of negro soldiers, either because they think the "necessity" spoken of by Gen. LEE does not exist—or because they are of opinion that negroes would make bad soldiers; and that if the whites confess themselves unable to continue the contest, negroes would not save them; or because they are inflexibly opposed in principle to altering the relative status of white and black from those moral, political and social considerations alluded to before. As to the two first objections, the only answer that can be made is that Gen. LEE is of a different opinion; he thinks he can make efficient soldiers of negroes, and he thinks the *time has come when it is necessary to take and use them.* It is one thing to be quite converted to his opinion, and another to acquiesce in his decision. As to those other and longer considerations, which do not depend upon military necessity, nor on the present exigency, but go down to the foundations of society and the natural relation of races, *those Senators who hold that it would be a cruel injury both to white and black, to sever their present relation of master and slave;* that to make "freedom" a reward for service *is at war with the first principles of this relation, and is the beginning of abolition,* and that abolition means the abandonment of the black race to inevitable destruction upon this continent, those Senators are undoubtedly right. *This is the true Southern principle, and the only righteous principle.* But what then? *What good will our principle do if the Yankees come in over us? Will there be any comfort in going down to perdition carrying our principle with us intact?* The principle of slavery is a sound one; but is it so dear to us that rather than give it up we would be slaves ourselves? *Slavery, like the Sabbath, was made for man; not man for slavery.* On this point also, as well as all the others, the only practical question now ought to be: Is it necessary, in order to defend our country successfully, to use negros as soldiers—not abandoning any principle, but reserving for quieter times the definitive arrangements which may thus become needful? If it is necessary, as Gen. LEE has said—that is, if the alternative is submission to the enemy—then no good Southern man will hesitate. It may be under protest that we yield to this imperious necessity; but still we yield.

IS THERE TREACHERY IN THE REBEL SENATE?

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25.

ROBERT E. LEE has wrought manfully, and maintains the faith heroically. His hands should be strengthened. As many negroes as he desires should at once be placed at his disposal. Negro blood is not more precious than the blood of our sons and brothers. The enemy is in mortal fear lest we should arm the negroes, and presses his campaign through the Winter months in hopes of overpowering us before the negro troops can be ready for the field. *Is the Confederate Senate playing into the enemy's hands. It really seems so. And yet we ought to beware of an ill-timed assault upon the Gulf States.* It comes with bad grace from the papers of the State of Virginia, both of whose Senators are as actively hostile to the use of the negro as are any of the Senators from the Cotton States. We want harmony, bold and concerted action; not a renewal of the stale quarrel between the Cotton and Border States. *Such a quarrel, at such time, if not quickly hushed, will necessarily prove fatal to the cause.* The enemy will regard it as the surest of all signs of our failure.

[Loud laughter and cheers, with cries of "That's so."] In these respects, proceeded the Governor, we outnumber the North. Then we have long faces, and those who wear them tell us "Columbia has gone." What is Columbia? exclaimed Gov. VANCE. Are the people of Columbia and South Carolina yet with us? We are fighting, he continued, for independence, not for bricks and mortar, and the people, not bricks and mortar, can and will win it.

You think, pursued Gov. V., that I am speaking now to encourage you, *and not to tell you what I expect.* He told them in solemn seriousness that if they stood by the army and the Government, he saw in letters of living light, written upon our tattered, blood-stained banners, the independence of the Confederate States in less than twelve months. [Enthusiastic cheers.] All depends, he continued, upon the popular sentiment. At this time we might not inaptly say, "the voice of the people is the voice of God." Four hundred thousand men—living men—were on the muster rolls of the Confederacy, *and about one-half of them were absent!* These men must be returned to their duty. He appealed to the women of the country, many of whom do great harm to the cause by writing letters to their husbands in the army, making them discontented. You at home, said Gov. V., must quit telling your neighbors we are nearly whipped, &c. You must talk more encouragingly. Are we nearly whipped? he asked. Yes, he said, if we believe so. Overrunning our territory was no sign we were whipped.

In reference to SHERMAN's progress, Gov. VANCE said he violated no confidence in assuring the people, on authority of Gen. LEE, that SHERMAN must be and should be stopped. [Loud cheers.] But continued Gov. VANCE, the people must help the armies. If, he added, the people are what I think they are, all will be right. All we have to do is to stand firm and together—to trust in Divine aid, but at the same time to do our duty by keeping an eye on human means.

Gov. VANCE continued his exhortation, and concluded in the midst of great applause, promising to address the people here again on the first suitable occasion.

WHAT REBEL SOLDIERS SAY OF IT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CAMP EWELL, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

The enlistment of negro soldiers is here, as elsewhere, the chief subject of interest at present. Late in the evening of the 15th inst., an order was received from Gen. EVANS, in TERRY's brigade, to take the vote of the soldiers on the question of the enlistment of negro troops by volunteering, in separate commands, and to send up the report that night. The men were called into line in a very few minutes, very few of them knowing the object for which they were assembled until it was read out by the Adjutants. And although it was a new and undiscussed subject with them, a majority voted in the affirmative at once. Many others, not having made up their minds on so grave a question, at so short a notice, were not willing to vote upon the question; and when the vote was taken, by asking those in favor of it to step four paces to the front, they remained in line, not considering that thereby they really cast a vote in the negative.

I am able to state, however, for the benefit of those weak-minded Congressmen who are not willing to act on a question of present moment, and of pressing necessity, without first consulting the views of the soldiers, that this measure is now daily becoming more popular in the army, and that many who, a few days ago, were opposed to it, and who did not vote, or voted against this measure on the 15th, are now decidedly in favor of it.

The fact is significant, that notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the vote of the men was taken, a decided majority were in favor of organizing at once an effective force of volunteer negro troops, in time to be of use in the opening of the Spring campaign. I learn that in all the brigades of this division, (GORDON's,) a majority were also in favor of the measure.

I have already heard many slaveholders express their readiness and willingness for their slaves to be enlisted in the service, and I have heard of many others expressing themselves in the same manner; and the fact is significant that those who object to it, as a general thing, are not the slaveholders, but those who have never held such property, or are but slightly interested in negro property.

LETTER ON THE SUBJECT FROM A NEGRO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

On the day that the Confederate Senate voted for the indefinite postponement of Mr. OLDHAM's bill to raise two hundred thousand negro troops, a letter, of which the following is an exact copy, was received by Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, President pro tem. of the Senate. The letter is not believed to have had any effect upon the decision of the Senate:

"Feb. 20, and I say I hope you all will pass the law to arm the negro and the Day you do that We do inten to fight you all and We have made up our minds to do it when every you all Will Give us arms the Yankee is our friends, and you all is our enemy, and give us arms and we will rase war right here, and do you think we would fight again our friends for you all? no, never would I do so.

And the negro is no friend to the white man, and it this all I want you to do is to give me my arm, and I will fight you all, and I have 205 all read to jine me to help up down the rebellion. We will oin the Yankees to help them, and we do not inten to fight for you all, and you all may do what you will; we do not inten to fight, and we do inten to die for our friends, and the U. S. flag."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE BEST SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 24.

We submitted a few remarks the other day touching the best school that a boy can now be put in—the Confederate army. Next to SIDNEY SMITH's inverted hogshead, there is no such place for keeping youth out of mischief. Long Tom Coffin used to say that he did not see the necessity of any land, except now and then a little to drop an anchor in. It is equally difficult to see the necessity, now, of anything that does not appertain to war. This is no time for much learning, and every one knows that a little is dangerous. Posterity will excuse the young men of this generation, if they are ignorant on all other points, so they know how to save their country. If they do know that, it matters little on what other points they are enlightened or unenlightened; for people in that condition may as well be ignorant as educated, and, as for the voice of posterity, there is not likely to be, in that event, any posterity worth listening to.

Our object in these reflections is to advise all parents whose sons will soon arrive at the military age *not to be so anxious about their education as to smuggle them off to Europe,* nor to entertain such contracted ideas of their real welfare as to lay cunning plans of any kind for keeping them out of the ranks. We have no allusions to any of the falling-back Generals when we say that the safest place a youth can now be placed in is the army. Not the safest, perhaps, for his arms and legs, but for his manhood, his honor, his future estimation among men, and perhaps his morals and his soul.

It is no longer a question with parents whether they can send their sons to colleges and universities. Colleges are broken up, universities turned into hospitals; or, if they are not, the few students have only to step out of doors to see a history enacting, which of course drives out of their heads the worm-eaten leaves that record the history of worm eaten ages, long ago dead and buried. You might as well ask them to pour over the wood-cuts in a "natural history" when whole tribes of lions, elephants, grizzly bears, hippopotami, are roaring, growling, trumpeting, slaughtering and devouring under their windows.

The best possible place for a young man's education is now the army. The choicest vintage of the nation's grapes, the purest wine of her life is now in the field. If the coming generations cannot be sent to schools of intellectual training, let them at least be sent to schools of honor, generosity and patriotism. Better have a son grow up with noble sentiments and a lofty sense of duty to principle and to country than to become a selfish, groveling, mercenary, money-making machine, which is all that any education outside the army is now likely to accomplish. Any man who takes an intelligent view of the welfare and happiness of a child would sooner see him dead and in a better world than to see him become a fattened swine in selfishness and extortion, and trained up only to accumulate Confederate notes and lose his soul. If we are to be subjugated, blessed, thrice blessed, are the dead, who have perished, or may perish, in endeavoring to prevent it, and who will not see the downfall of the Republic.

If a Confederate parent now wishes to teach his son the way to live, and the way to die, let him send him, as soon as he reaches the military age, to the bronzed and battle-scarred veterans in the front.

INVASION AND SUBJUGATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.

The entire force of the enemy east of the Mississippi, on Southern soil is not supposed to exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand men. This is the power which proposes to subjugate a population of at least three millions of people, embracing, at the lowest estimate, six hundred thousand men able to bear arms, who may be spared from the business of production. The audacious effort of the enemy is to conquer and subjugate seven times their number of population, and more than three times their number of fighting men. They march boldly into the interior of the country, and, like the small band of CORTEZ amidst a myriad of aboriginal Mexicans, spread consternation and paralysis wherever they go. * * *

It would be invidious at the present moment to comment with any severity upon the particular communities now immediately invaded. That the State of South Carolina should have been overrun and put under the heel of an invader without a great battle, and almost without the drawing of blood; that North Carolina should think of submitting to a similar fate at a like cheap expense to the enemy—are events that certainly could never have been anticipated from the antecedents of the present struggle. If these great communities will turn their eyes to the soil of Virginia, which has been the battle-ground of the war, almost every foot of which exhibits traces of the havoc and devastation that attend the steps of invasion, these communities will see that invasion is anything but the equivalent of subjugation, if only the people are true to themselves. It is a proud fact, not only for the credit of Virginia, but of the South, that those very districts of this Commonwealth which have felt the scourge of invasion and of war most severely, are the ones in which the spirit of the inhabitants is the most unsubdued and indomitable. It is with no presumptuous pride or offensive vanity that attention is thus invoked to the resolution which Virginia has exhibited under accumulated and protracted adversity; but it is for the laudable purpose of encouraging the newly overrun States, by presenting an example of fortitude and unfailing patriotism worthy of imitation and full of salutary admonition.

It is not impossible that six hundred thousand brave men shall succeed in subduing and expelling from their borders one-third their number of mercenary soldiers rendered audacious by unexpected and unmerited success, who would immediately lose all courage after the first decided reverse.

If the country be depressed and enervated from despair of the capacity of its rulers to conduct the great concerns which have been confided to their unworthy hands, its hopes will revive under the partially new auspices by which the old state of things has been succeeded. It requires but a revival of popular confidence in the cause and in the direction of military operations, to bring out again the strength of the country, and to confront the invader on every field with the same burning patriotism and irresistible courage which met and overwhelmed him, in previous stages of the war, at Manassas, at Chickamauga, Williamsburgh, Kenesaw, the Wilderness, and Cold Harbor.

A CROP OF NEW THERMOPYLAES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 25.

The intense glorification of the enemy over the evacuation of Charleston is what every one expected. How many tons of powder they have expended in salutes, how many church bells they have cracked, how many summersets they have executed, we have no opportunity of ascertaining. The hot-bed of the rebellion in their hands, the original nest of vipers crushed, the impregnable Sumter fallen! All these, in staring capitals, we had seen in the mind's eye before they appeared in Federal journals, and are by this time accustomed to the contemplation. We can therefore endure with philosophy the extravagant jubilations of the Northern newspapers. Nor are we without sources of consolation and pride. Sebastopol became immortal by holding out eleven months against the combined powers of England and France. *Charleston held out four years, and fell, at last, not by the superior strength of the enemy, but because our own military blunders permitted him to make strategic combinations* which rendered the evacuation of Charleston inevitable.

The defenders of Charleston have lost all but honor. Sumter, in its grim ruins, is a monument of Southern valor and endurance, which may well challenge the admiration of mankind and of posterity. The spirit that once tenanted those crumbling walls has made every fragment of them a sacred and precious thing. *That spirit still survives, and will create a new Thermopylæ at every spot where Freedom unfurls its flag and bids defiance to the oppressor.* Sumter will live in history and in song, and so, indeed, will a thousand other battle-grounds where the lofty courage and inextinguishable endurance of this great people have wrestled with a gigantic foe. Not Greece, in its noblest exhibitions of heroism and fortitude, surpassed this glorious Southern people. Gen. SHERMAN might well say that there is no digrace in being overcome by such odds as have been brought to bear against the feeble means of resistance in his front. Nor could that resistance have been overcome, if the little army which faced his overwhelming numbers had been always guided by a skill equal to its valor. The world will proclaim that the rank and file of the South have, with rare exceptions, done their duty, and found themselves the Romans of the age.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25.

Let us look up. There is hope in North Carolina. The people of that much maligned State will, as we firmly believe, *show a front to the foe which will bring a blush to the cheeks of the Georgians and South Carolinians.* HOLDEN is a North Carolinian, but North Carolina has sent more soldiers to LEE's army than any other State except Virginia. Some of the best troops, and certainly one of the best, if not the very best, brigades now in that army (COOKE's) is composed of North Carolinians. The people of the Old North State are a brave and a tenacious people. *They will teach Sherman a wholesome lesson.* The clans are mustering, the forces are gathering together. "God," said an intrepid and devout clergyman of this city, "*has a hook in Sherman's nose and is leading him to destruction.*" We trust and believe so. Where he least expects popular opposition, there will his fate be sealed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISLOYALTY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

L. E. BABCOCK, Charles City, ANTHONY, slave of CHARLES CHRISTIAN, of Charles City, and WM. WATTS, detailed conscript, were, on Saturday, committed the Castle, on the charge of disloyalty and giving information to the enemy.

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF GRANT.

From the Examiner, Feb. 27.

A man named DENT, apprehended on the Mississippi River, is confined at the Libby, now awaiting exchange. The association of his name with the man over the border lends quite a new interest to the name of DENT; in matter of fact, it is quite an indentation.

GEN. FORREST.

Gen. N. R. FORREST has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi east of Louisiana and West Tennessee. His first "general order" promises a reorganization of the cavalry with the exception of the most perfect discipline. He threatens to exterminate all Confederate stragglers, robbers and deserters.

Gen. TAYLOR's troops are being mounted for a supposed march through Alabama.

THE DUTCH GAP ENTERPRISE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

Like the "Multicaulis humbug," the Dutch Gap ditch has proved a ruin to the enterprising adventurers who embarked in it. A high Yankee official remarked to a Confederate prisoner only a few days ago—who alluded to "the canal"—"*Dutch Gap and Butler are both played out.*" That officer was an ungrateful wretch, and is incapable of appreciating either the cunning or the enterprise of an official who proved himself so genuine a Yankee that Confederates have unanimously dubbed him "Beast."

The history of the Dutch Gap enterprise, however, is not without its thrilling incidents. One fact is particularly worthy of note.

At a point on the canal about only sixty feet long by thirty feet broad, eighty-seven Confederates were put to work in August, and labored with the pick and shovel for ten hours each day for a week. At night they were huddled in small fly tents along the banks of the canal. Yet strange to say the shells from our batteries always fell in the canal at night, and upon the banks during the day. Thus, while our brave boys all providentially escaped, a number of the Yankee guards over them were during the time killed or wounded.

IMPORTANT TO THE RESERVES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following important order, just issued by the Adjutant-General, will be found especially interesting to all those belonging to the reserve forces. It will be seen that the whole business of enforcing the conscript law is devolved upon them. We give the general order:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—I. Generals of reserves will immediately place upon active duty every man belonging to that class who is not specially detailed, or has not been turned over to Generals commanding armies, departments or districts. They will organize them into convenient bodies, and will employ them vigorously in arresting and returning to the army all deserters and absentees.

II. This service will, for the present, constitute the primary duty of officers of the reserve forces, and they will enter actively upon it.

III. Generals of reserves will visit and inspect the localities in which this force is most needed, and can be most beneficially employed, and will give their personal attention to the organization and operations of their troops in carrying out these orders. They will report twice a month to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the number of men arrested and sent by them to the army.

IV. Generals commanding armies will return to the Generals of reserves for this duty all the reserve forces in active service that are not indispensably necessary in the field.

V. It is not intended that these orders shall effect the reserves employed in guarding railroad bridges.

By order.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.
Official: H. L. CLAY, Ass't.-Adjutant-General.

GEN. FORREST.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb 27.

The Selma (Ala.) *Mississippian*, of a late date, says: "As a large number of our readers would like to know the whereabouts of the 'Wizard of the Saddle,' we suggest to them to be quiet for a few days only, and he will bring rejoicing to every true Southern beating heart, as he is now getting ready for the move, and when he does move, *he will make the howl of his rdaring heard among the negroes and Yankees in the West.*"

Colored Troops in the Rebel Army—What They Will Do.

From the Louisville Journal, Feb. 25.

It is now a settled matter that 200,000 slaves are to be put immediately into the Southern armies. Of course we do not know how this policy will work, but our present opinion is that it is extremely injudicious on the part of the South, and *most likely to prove speedily fatal.* In the first place, we do not believe that the South can adequately arm 200,000 negroes; in the second place, we do not believe that she can feed her armies augmented by 200,000 negroes withdrawn from the pursuits of productive industry; in the third place, we do not believe that the negroes, as a general rule, will fight for the South; and, in the fourth place, we do not believe that the people of that section, even if their independence be achieved, will be able to live in safety surrounded by millions of negroes accustomed to the use of arms, and the sight and smell of human blood.

There is a very great difference of opinion among the people of the South themselves. We have heard some distinguished Confederate officers express the opinion that the negroes would fight on their side, and quite as many that they would not. The late debate upon the subject in the Confederate Congress shows that much diversity of opinion exists there. One of the most prominent members of that body did not hesitate to say squarely, a few days ago, that, if negro troops be raised in the South, *ninety-nine out of every hundred will desert to the Federal side.* Others expressed themselves almost equally strong, declaring that the contemplated measure, if adopted, would sound the death-knell of the Confederate cause. We heard a distinguished Major-General of the army of the Union, one who has spent much time in the South during the war, and had thousands of opportunities, as he assured us, of learning the thoughts and feelings of the negroes even in the remotest and most unenlightened portions of that section, say that there was nothing he so anxiously desired as Southern enlistments of negroes. He declared that no earthly truth could be clearer to his mind than that such enlistments would strike the rebellion dead. *He stated that he never saw a negro in the South, and never heard of one, whose sympathies and anxious desires were not on the side of the Federal cause, and he related many incidents illustrative of their feelings.* He said there has never been an instance where a Federal fugitive in the South was betrayed by a negro, never an instance where such a fugitive failed to receive negro aid and succor. "You have seen," said he, "my colored brigades to-day; now suppose that Southern colored brigades were arrayed against them—do you think it possible that there would be any *fighting?* No, Sir, no!" We guess that his opinion was correct, and, that the first experience will verify it.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

IN SENATE, Feb. 15, 1865.

Report of a Select Committee Relative to Paid Fire Department.

The majority of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, and establish a Fire Department therein," respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

That they have listened to statements and arguments submitted by those in favor of and opposed to the bill; and while many general charges have been made against members of the New-York Fire Department, the committee desire to put upon record their conviction that, although there are undoubtedly some—perhaps many—unworthy members in that department, yet the majority are men whose connection with the department is prompted by a laudable devotion to the public interest, stimulated by that love of adventure and fearlessness in the face of danger, which, in any sphere of action, should be accepted as a type of the loftiest heroism.

The volunteer firemen of New-York have, in times past, by their zeal, their devotion, and their labors, won a record upon a bright page of municipal history. It cannot be denied, however, indeed it is conceded by the officers and authorities of the present department, that the lustre of its earlier days has been tarnished by a spirit of insubordination and violence, which has too often led to a breach of the public peace. Your committee say that this fact is conceded, because it has been urged by the friends of the present system, that by a new code of regulations adopted within a few weeks, these scenes of disorder and violence will be less frequently exhibited, and may perhaps be altogether avoided. Yet it must, also, in fairness, be stated that there is reason to suppose that this reform has been inaugurated under the apprehension that any longer delay in instituting it might lead the public to demand unanimously the adoption of such a remedy as is proposed in the bill herewith reported. While the new code is at present administered with commendable rigor, there is ground for apprehending that when the probability of legislative reform shall be considered to have passed by, the present discipline may be greatly relaxed.

Without assuming to decide this question, your committee proceed to inquire whether a paid fire department will be likely to prove more efficient and more economical than the present volunteer system.

First, as to efficiency. It is claimed that the present system is one which the City of New-York has literally outgrown; that the repose of its citizens should not be subject to unnecessary disturbance at all hours of the day and night, by the clangor of bells and the rush of thousands of excited men: and that although in smaller communities it may be necessary that every inhabitant shall be on the alert whenever danger from fire is impending, it is not only unnecessary but injurious that the energies of a gigantic city shall be incessantly aroused by alarms, which, for the most part, have their origin in trivial causes.

It is within the recollection of many, that the halls of the mansions in New-York were encumbered with the fire-buckets, which were a necessary adjunct of the fire apparatus of that day; but the city long since outgrew the necessity for a resort to these. Hand-engines, of various forms and calibre, were for many years the sole dependence. The introduction of the Croton water occasioned great changes in the fire department system, but these changes were gradual, as the mains were extended. Recently a still more important change has been accomplished by the introduction of steam fire engines. These have been in use long enough to secure the confidence of the public in their efficiency; and it is this new element in the fire department that has demonstrated the feasibility of a system which proposes to dispense with a large portion of the manual force now employed. The substitution of horses for traction will also contribute to this result.

The larger cities in Europe adopted many years ago systems resembling in some degree that proposed in the annexed bill. Liverpool is especially referred to, as corresponding in many respects in the character and extent of its business with New-York, as a municipality, in which a paid system has been found exceedingly effective at a very small cost.

In our own country, within a few years, several of the more enterprising cities have experimented in a similar direction. Among them may be mentioned Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston, and St. Louis.

In Baltimore, with a population of 212,000, the fire commissioners, in their report dated Jan. 1, 1865, state that the force employed consists of 114 officers and men, 7 steam fire engines, 2 hook and ladder carriages and 24 horses. The expense for 1864 was $55,000, to which should be added $8,000 for deficiencies, making the total $63,000. The estimate of expenses for 1865 is a little less than $80,000.

The annual reports of this department for several years past, bear testimony to the efficiency of a paid system, and to its advantages over the effete volunteer system. In his report for 1860 the Chief Engineer says:

"I am pleased to inform your Honorable Body that the result of a steam fire department is no more a matter of speculation; its practical working has been fully demonstrated and its efficiency fully tested, and its advantages proved. The Sabbath day has been free from all disturbance, violence, and all scenes of disorder; good order has prevailed in all the operations of the department, and I have the congratulations of many parents and guardians for the beneficial change effected by the introduction of a paid fire department. Much credit is due to those who suggested the measure, to those who so successfully carried it through its incipiency, and to the energy of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who so ably and successfully put the institution in operation. The practical results of the system should be a subject of congratulation to parents and all others having charge of the youths, as by its operations the young are prevented from mingling in, and attaching themselves to associations, that under the old system proved so disastrous to the morals of so many young men. In the old department there were many noble and gallant men, and their services cannot be too highly commended; but abuses crept in from time to time, and the system gradually passed away."

In Cincinnati, with a population of 161,000, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his report for the year ending March 1, 1863, states that the force consists of 155 officers and men, 11 steam fire engines, 2 hook and ladder carriages, 2 hose reel carriages, and 70 horses. Of the advantages of a paid over a volunteer department, he reports as follows:

"The duty of making out this report is more gratifying when we compare the Cincinnati fire department of 1863, with the organization ten years ago, when the engine houses were nuisances, in which young men contracted all habits of vice, vulgarity and crime, and the safety and security of our citizens were trampled under foot by men claiming, under the cognizance of firemen, the privilege and right to commit all manner of excess with impunity. The high position of our present fire department has extorted praise and commendation from every section of the United States; while in foreign countries the admiration of its practical workings, the complete triumph of law and order over misrule and anarchy, is regarded as no ordinary achievement of human skill. Therefore, it is with praise that I commend its reliability and efficiency. Hand engines have been entirely superseded by steam fire engines; the discipline of the various companies of the department is perfect, and even prompt and ambitious; a studious effort pervades each and every member to diligently and faithfully discharge the several duties enjoined."

The expenditures for the same year were $94,000.

In Boston, with a population of 178,000, the Chief Engineer, in his report, dated Jan. 1, 1864, states that the force of the department consists of 39 men who are permanently employed, and 215 men who do fire duty only upon alarms, and are paid quarterly; 10 steam fire engines, 8 horse hose carriages, 1 hand hose carriage, 3 hook and ladder carriages, and 34 horses. The expenses of the department for 1863 were $105,000.

In St. Louis, with a population of 161,000, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his report, dated May 1, 1864, states the force of the department to consist of 59 men, 7 steam fire engines, 1 hook and ladder carriage, 6 hose carriages, and 34 horses. The expenses for the preceding year were $79,000.

In each case the transition from a volunteer to a paid system has been effected without collision or difficulty.

As to the advantage which a paid system possesses over a volunteer system on the ground of economy, your committee, while they are not prepared to adopt the sanguine views entertained by the advocates of the measure, which look to a reduction of fifty per cent. upon the annual expense of the present department, have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the expenses of a paid department, placing the allowances on a liberal scale, can be kept within the limits of the expenditure demanded by the present system. The question however is to be regarded in other economical aspects. It is believed that the waste of water (and in a certain sense water in New-York is money—or money's worth,) will be much less under the administration of a paid fire department than under that of a volunteer one.

The destruction of property by the lavish use of water, beyond that absolutely necessary for the extinguishing of fires, is a fact which disinterested observers will readily concede. The ardent zeal and rivalry engendered among the thousands of operatives in the present department—laudable and valuable although these qualities are—do not yield readily to the control of prudence and the discipline of authority, when the immediate necessity for exertion has ceased. A smaller number of men, every one of whom shall be drilled in such a manner as not only to insure the promptest obedience to commands, but also to fit him to render in the most effective manner, the service especially demanded as his portion of fire-duty, will be more amenable to the restraints which are spurned by the undisciplined enthusiasm of the volunteer.

It is susceptible of proof, that in those cities in which a paid fire department has been organized, the rate of insurance upon a similar class of risks, is materially lower than in the City of New-York. These rates are graduated according to the supposed risks, and as the great bulk of commercial property is insured, whatever operates to diminish the risk of loss or damage by fire, and consequently to reduce the rates of insurance does, in effect, reduce a tax which is more wide-spread than any imposed by municipal action, as it affects millions worth of produce and manufactures in transitu, and the property of non-residents.

There will also result from the change proposed a very great saving in time, which will be effected by reducing the number of operatives. The present department include about four thousand men, many of whom, with a large number of followers, known as "runners," are disturbed in their daily pursuits by every alarm of fire.

There are those who fear that difficulty may be encountered in effecting the change proposed in the annexed bill. If apprehensions of forcible resistance to law are well founded, there can be no stronger argument adduced to demonstrate the moral necessity for a change. But your committee believe, that while many of the firemen are devoted in their attachment to the department as now organized, that reverence for law is a sentiment to which every other preference will yield.

No interference whatever with that noble charity known as the Fire Department Fund is proposed. The rights of the widow and orphan are not to be disturbed, and the unostentatious benefactions of that charity will continue to solace the afflicted and assist the needy.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR.,
JOHN B. DUTCHER,
AND. D. WHITE,
D. STRONG.

The Fenians.

A CARD FROM ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

The following card appears in the Cincinnati papers:

1. The undersigned, in order to correct present or future misapprehension of his views on Fenianism, takes this occasion to refer to what he has said on this subject in public addresses in the Cathedral and in the St. Xavier Church, in this city, within the last twelve months.

2. He also desires to remind all whom it may concern, that he long since published in the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* the constitution, by-laws and oath of said society, attested and circulated by the late Rev. E. O'FLAHERTY, proving said society to have been at the time of the circulation of these documents, an oath-bound, secret society, and as such to be shunned and avoided by every sincere and loyal Catholic.

3. It is claimed that the oath is no longer enforced, and that the Fenian Brotherhood is therefore no longer liable to condemnation or distrust, as an oath-bound society. But this I regard as simply an evasion. For in the proceedings of the First National Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in Chicago, Illinois, in 1863, and published the same year, by JAMES GIBBONS, Philadelphia, I read what I regard as equivalent to the strongest kind of oath, the following pledge of membership:

"I, ——, solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor, as a truthful and honest man, that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers in the Fenian Brotherhood."

4. Furthermore, in the twenty-eighth resolution adopted in said convention, I read of the monstrous arbitrary power conferred on the Head Center, to confirm or annul the election of all State Centers and Centers of Circles, and that through this despotic monarchical chief "alone shall the Brotherhood receive any communication from any parties whatsoever."

5. If this does not constitute a supreme irresponsible tribunal, and bind the members hand and foot to its behests, I know not where such tribunal and such enslavement can be found on earth.

Finally, I love Ireland, I desire its independence, I deplore its sad fate for the last three hundred years, especially under the galling yoke of England's injustice, inhumanity and tyranny; but I have no faith that the Fenian Head Centres, or State Centres could govern her if they had the chance. On the contrary, I believe they would give her a worse constitution, and make her condition worse than it is at present. And I therefore conjure every man who has any respect for my judgment and advice to have nothing to do with the Fenians.

†J. B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Poor South Carolina—The Day of her Tribulation—The Carnage in Charleston—Progress of Sherman's Forces—The Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE FIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

Poor South Carolina!—her day of tribulation has come. Loyal feet, busy and multitudinous, tread heavily her sandy soil, and penetrate the secret recesses of her swamps, in search of the mythical "last ditch," and those who defend it.

In the City of Ephesus, many centuries ago, we are told that the plague was expelled by stoning a ragged old beggar to death, whom Appolonius pointed out as the evil genius that caused it. South Carolina, "chief of sinners" among the revolted States—most pestilent of all localities where secession is engendered, is undergoing the process of purification, and the evil spirits that have wrought such mischief in her midst, and communicated the poison to the entire South, are being stoned to death by the conservators of the public health, whose especial work it is to preserve the life of the nation.

Charleston is redeemed, and the warm, genial sun of early Spring shines beneficently over her battered walls and desolate hearthstones, giving promise that the wrath of God, which has been partially appeased, shall be succeeded by the gentle presence of mercy, that "comes to season justice," with amnesty and peace in her train. The streets of Charleston are desolate and uninviting. Her people, released from the suspense that prevails in a beleaguered city, are quiet and subdued in manner, and, with apathetic mien, seem to be waiting for the development of the purposes of the victors. Like her sister city, Savannah, Charleston is docile and amiable, and carefully avoids giving offence to the representatives of the true faith. It is well, because the bluecoats have no special affection for the city or its people, and even a slight provocation might induce a catastrophe. North and South alike condemn South Carolina for the part she has acted in the war. While coming down through Georgia on the recent campaign, we were often urged by the people to visit this State and let her feel the heavy hand of war. "Why don't you go over into South Carolina," said they, "and burn her cotton and corn, and eat her pigs and chickens? She deserves it, because she brought this trouble upon us, and has heretofore escaped the devastation that accompanies armies." But brave men are magnanimous, and for as much as the Palmetto State, instead of being belligerent, is "mild as a sucking dove," she escapes extraordinary castigation from the hands of our soldiers.

It were unwise for me, even if I could, to describe to you the movements of this army, or the progress which Gen. SHERMAN is making in this important campaign.

Suffice it to say that he moves forward with giant-like strides, and, like a reaper with unwearied arm and invincible purpose, cuts down all before him, leaving the gleaners who follow to gather and husband the harvest. He stops not to make direct attacks upon the seacoast towns, but, as in the case of Charleston, moves with irresistible momentum against their sources of life, destroying which, he leaves them to die of exhaustion. Other forces, distributed along the coast under Gen. GILLMORE and Gen. PRINCE, step in to garrison and occupy whatever is surrendered to our arms, and thus the work goes bravely on.

Stretching far into the interior, and yet within supporting distance, the left wing of the main army, under SLOCUM, is achieving wonders, and the whole invincible host under its leader, Gen. SHERMAN, moves triumphantly northward in the direction of the last stronghold of treason.

The right wing, being nearer the coast, makes way as best it can through dark and gloomy swamps, abounding in a prodigal profusion of canes, bogs and stagnant water, and peopled by alligators, now dormant and apparently lifeless.

No obstacles are insurmountable to such men as compose this army. There is with us no cry of "On to Richmond," but to those familiar with the points of compass it requires no argument to prove that we are moving in that direction. It is not impossible that we may stop awhile to become acquainted with the processes of making tar, turpentine and resin when we reach the locality where such avocations prevail.

The vast riches lying in the soil of certain localities in the Southern States will ultimately be developed only by intelligent white labor. There is here a profitable field for the poor but enlightened agriculturist of the North. The abounding forests will disappear before the woodman's ax, and tracts of land almost immeasurable, that as yet are innocent of the ploughshare, will teem with golden harvests pouring their tribute into the granary of the nation.

Sources of national wealth of great magnitude, and yet unknown, will thus be revealed to the astonishment of the world. Northern Georgia and Alabama, with portions of Tennessee and South Carolina, offer special inducements to the laboring men of the North, so soon as the shackles are stricken from the limbs of the slave. Many of these laboring men are now in our army, and when the Government no longer requires their services as soldiers, they will turn their steps hitherward, bringing with them the elements of a higher civilization.

Negroes are coming down from the back country in swarms, effecting their egress by the numerous water courses that wind toward the sea. It were an interesting study for the philosopher or humanitarian to look upon these masses of colored people as they accumulate at certain points to be transported to places of rendezvous on the coast. At Pocotaligo I saw numbers of them, of both sexes and all ages, patiently awaiting a passage. They had bivouacked on the banks of the small sluggish stream, and were happy beyond measure. Many of them had traveled a hundred miles to reach this point. In some cases hunger had driven them from the plantations, and compelled them to seek food and freedom *nolens volens*. What is to be done with all these people, is a problem yet unsolved. We shall look after this matter when the more important business of preserving the Union has been definitely settled.

Despite all the froth and fury of the Richmond press, and the spasmodic efforts of the leaders of the rebellion to fire the Southern heart anew, and keep alive the flickering flame of resistance, the people of of the South are really disheartened, and ready for peace on any terms. The poison of the serpent is losing its venom, and no possible amount of sanguinary rhetoric can prevail upon the masses to dedicate themselves afresh to the sacrifice required. That it would be useless, is apparent to the most ignorant among them. Like the prayer taught in childhood, by a mother's sacred lips, which comes home to the outcast in the day of his distress, the voices of the past speak to these misguided people, telling them of brighter days aforetime, when under the benign rule and protection of the old Government they were as happy as their social surroundings would permit.

But a little while, and they will totally refuse to be led to the slaughter, and then their day of deliverance is at hand. NICKAJACK.

Fort Sumter Ours—Deserters—How Sherman Marks his Progress.

IN THE FIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

There comes up to us from the coast, intelligence that Fort Sumter is ours. Not that it has *fallen*, because it fell nearly four years ago; but that it has *risen*, and clothed itself in the national colors, fresh, bright and blooming. Fort Sumter apostatized, and went over to the enemy, under the delusion that secession was a good thing; but like the prodigal, it returns repentant, and looking much the worse for the hardships it has undergone.

The same welcome messenger from the rear, that brings tidings of the occupation of Fort Sumter, also confirms what we had before heard, that all the fortifications surrounding and contiguous to Charleston are in the possession of our forces. It is well; we expected as much; nay, more; we knew it instinctively. And Wilmington will soon be ours, and — no matter: the geography of the country is familiar to all. Victory goes with SHERMAN wherever he may travel, and perches itself upon his banners wheresoever they appear. We went not to Charleston, and yet it fell. Doubtless the land breezes, wafted sea-ward from the rural districts of South Carolina, transmitted the intelligence to the city that it was cut off from its sources of hominy and bacon, and famine was imminent.

A sergeant-major and two sergeants, deserters from a regiment of Confederate regulars, entered our lines to-day, and proposed to take the oath of allegiance. They are intelligent young men and assert that hundreds of their former comrades are leaving the sinking ship, "Disunion," and making their way to the mountains. All hope of ultimate success to the Confederate cause, has fled from the minds of the rank and file of their army. The efforts put forth to stop the triumphal march of our army, will hereafter be the "energy of despair."

The future movements of this army, and its ultimate destination, are known only to its leader and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The objects to be effected collaterally, are equally obscure, except as they may be developed in our progress. The smoke of burning cotton and corn, of railroads and bridges, and other things inflammable that minister to the rebellion, floats lazily over such portions of South Carolina as have been visited by our army, and marks the locality of our columns many miles away. We make no effort at concealment as we progress northward. Our mission is one that will bear the light—a mission of peace, permanent and prolific of all good to a great nation, though only to be accomplished through the bloody and destructive processes of war. NICKAJACK.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

From New-York to San Francisco—Attractions of that City—Scenes in Mazatlan—Trip to Guaymas—Extensive Coal Fields—Important Enterprise on Foot—Political Affairs.

GUAYMAS, MEXICO, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My last letter to you was written from Atlanta, just after the Twentieth Corps had quietly taken possession of that rebel stronghold. Since then I have met with a decided change of base, as you will notice. While to-night you are courting close acquaintance with a glowing bed of anthracite, I am very comfortable in my little room on the beach, with coat off, and "nary" an ember. To-day in the street one was naturally inclined to seek the shady side, for the sun showne as warmly as in the early days of the home September. The climate is most lovely, but the country is—well, I will say more about it by-and-by.

The steamer leaves in the morning for San Francisco, so I thought I would drop you a few lines, perhaps giving you some items of interest from this section. I can hardly realize that my trip here was the finishing up of an ocean voyage of almost 8,000 miles since the 24th of last October, more than a month of the time having been passed in the delightful city of San Francisco, en route. But one gets knocked about in this age of steam so comfortably and rapidly that distance becomes a myth. The trip from New-York to San Francisco was a continued pleasure of 24 days, especially after leaving the miserly equipped steamer of the Atlantic for that of the Pacific Company. The short journey across the Isthmus was a pleasant change and replete with interest to the lover of nature in her tropical garb. The Panama Railroad is a model of good management, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. PARKER, the very efficient superintendent, for the rapid and comfortable manner in which passengers are handed from ocean to ocean. We were fortunate enough to catch the noble steamship *Constitution*, of the Pacific line, and feel to add our testimony to that of hundreds before us who have sailed with Commodore WATKINS, her commander, that he has no superior as a seaman, nor in all those qualities which pertain to the character of a perfect gentleman. He was indefatigable in his exertions to make the trip from Panama a pleasure, and most ably he succeeded, admirably seconded by his very efficient corps of assistant officers. We came into the beautiful harbor of San Francisco one afternoon through a magnificent gateway, just wide enough to let in a flood of golden sunset, which painted the city and hills beyond in a blaze of splendor, rendering first impressions highly pleasing in their character, nor were they by any means lessened upon becoming the guests of LELAND & Co., of the "Occidental," a hotel unsurpassed in all that pertains to comfort and elegance. The way-worn traveler is to be congratulated who is fortunate enough to fall into the hands of the "Lelands" anywhere, but especially on this side of the continent. I will not attempt to interest you in regard to the attractions of San Francisco; they have been displayed to you before now as well as words can do it; one must see the city as it is to fully realize her magnificent resources. A most delightful sojourn there of more than a month made a convert to the faith that she will become only second to New-York on this continent. Possessing all the facilities for a great commercial emporium, she needs but the completion of one project, which is also of vital importance to our national prosperity. That project—of course, the railroad to the Atlantic, —becoming at once a part of the world's great highway. The stranger in San Francisco, in a stroll through her business parts, is struck with the air of intelligence and the superior gentlemanly bearing of the business-men, while an acquaintance socially compels one to acknowledge them the most hospitable of people. Politically the masses are all sound on the great questions of the day. I am most happy to say I did not hear *one* disloyal sentiment expressed while there. They rejoice over our victories with enthusiasm, and as the news of our success, spoken by the electric tongue from the Atlantic shore, falls upon the ear, the eye kindles with joy and the heart beats quick with the deep satisfaction they feel that those heroes, who are writing their names highest on the pillar of fame, were once California's adopted sons. It was with many regrets that we bade adieu to this pleasant, home-like place, and as our steamer passed through her Golden Gateway, out upon the bosom of the Pacific, we felt as if the last link was severed that held us in any way to the home-land, for there we could know what you were doing at an hour's notice almost, while now many weary days will drag along ere we can learn if the heart of the nation is still strong for the right.

The *J. L. Stephens* (owned by BEN HALLIDAY, of your city,) made a pleasant trip to this port, with only a short detention at Mazatlan beyond her usual time, on account of the "*Carga deres*" having been impressed into the French service for temporary military duty. The morning we reached there, (Dec. 30,) we found in port four French men-of-war—the *Victoire* as flag-ship. Upon going ashore we found these "lightermen" all drawn up in line in the porch of the Custom-house receiving arms. Such a motley-looking set of men could scarce be found. They were as unmilitary in appearance as a half-completed array of scare-crows. They were armed with all sorts of weapons, from a three dollar shot-gun to a musket, so rusty that each one would furnish carbonate of iron sufficient to stock a drug-store for a year. They had the gun in one hand and their cartridges in another, while some were engaged in pounding down their bullets, so as to fit their pieces. These were the allies the French had impressed to go outside and fight CORONA and his party of Liberals, who were threatening the city. There had been a fight on the 28th, in which the Imperial forces were repulsed. Fighting on a very small scale was going on while we were in port. CORONA, with a force variously estimated from 500 to 5,000 men, was just outside the city, endeavoring to force an entrance. The French had about 1,000 men in the city, while the men-of-war were in easy shelling distance. This is the same force which was at Acapulco, and obliged to abandon that port, for the reason that they were unable to go into the interior, the point being invested by the Liberals. The Maximilian party meet with poor encouragement in this part of the Republic. Those professing adherence among the Mexicans are not to be relied upon, and opportunities afforded for an acquaintance with inside life, convinced us that they were acting entirely from motives of policy. The leading men at Mazatlan are, or were, actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, doing an extensive interior business, their imports from abroad being very heavy; thus they are watching affairs with no little anxiety. The country is in a deplorable condition. With the dorse the invaders now have, it will be utterly impossible to sustain themselves there. All communication with the country back of the city is cut off, or so restricted that nothing in the shape of supplies comes in. Some Americans who came down in the steamer are engaged in cotton raising near the city. They have extensive crops now ready to pick, but they are not permitted to go out. The report was extant when we were there that CORONA's men were destroying the crops of all but Americans. It was told me by an extensive grower from San Francisco, that 5,000 bales of an excellent quality of cotton would have been sent from that port this year, had it not been for the troubles. This staple can be raised with great profit in that section of country. Two young men of your city, sons of very prominent business men, are waiting at Mazatlan to get into the country to select plantations for a crop this year. Leaving that pretty little city of 12,000 inhabitants last Thursday, we had a delightful trip up the gulf 400 miles, to this the finest part of the coast.

Leaving the main waters of the gulf, you enter this harbor through a series of promontories and little islands in a channel deep enough to float the largest frigate, and after arriving at anchorage, you are free from every wind that blows. I speak particularly of this, for the reason that measures are now on foot to make this a depot for the shipment of coal and the different ores accessible from this point. An immense field of Anthracite coal has been discovered and claimed by New-York parties, available from this harbor, and if an enterprise now on foot for developing this mine is carried to completion, it is going to be one of the most stupendous operations of the age. It is the only coal of the kind found out of Pennsylvania, and is said to be inexhaustible. It can be brought here by river on barges and loaded with the greatest facility. The success of this project is of the greatest commercial importance to this part of the world. Every man you meet here is interested in mines. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and coal abound in talk profusely, and, in reality, to an extent that will surprise one not posted fully in the resources of the country. Mr. GURNEY, of your city, with WM. B. MAXON, Esq., of San Francisco, are here, to confer with the Governor and Legislature of Sonoro relative to a railroad to Galveston, Texas. There has been already a grant to some New-York company, but is about expiring by reason of non-compliance with contract. The indications are, that this will be a success, and if so, this place will become one of great importance, as it will be the termination of said road. Gov. PESQUIERRA is in the city, with several members of the State Government. He is at the head of the Liberal party in the State, and is very popular. The town is under martial law. Gen. ROBINSON (son of JUAN ROBINSON, formerly a prominent New-Yorker,) is Commandant. They have a fine military force here, who make a very creditable appearance on parade, and, I am told, are good fighting men. They promise the French a warm reception should they attempt to approach the city. The Governor is a splendid-looking man, and, in truth, there are many men to be seen about the town who are remarkable for their commanding appearance and look of intelligence. All I have come in contact with at this port, are unanimous in their support of the Liberal party. Americans are very hospitably received here, while at Mazatalan they were looked upon with suspicion. There is a sort of feeling here that if we had not so much of a job on our hands at home, we would, *may-be*, step in and help these unfortunate ones in *their* troubles. You do not hear much of the American language spoken, but they pronounce two words very distinctly, and with deep marked emphasis, viz: "*Monroe doctrine.*" You hear considerable secession talk among the Americans, resident of the country. They come to town on the steamer's arrival, as it is a great day when BEN HALLIDAY's signal is seen from the telegraph hill, flying at the mast-head of the *Stephens*. Col. JACK HAYES is here now, of the Texan Rangers notoriety. He is eminently Southern. The news we brought down of SHERMAN's successful movement on Savannah did not set well on their rebellious stomachs. What will they say when the next steamer confirms its fall, which we have every reason to hope will be the case? It would be a luxury unsurpassed if we could show him this evening the news of the day with you; alas, we who are shut out from the world at home must content ourselves with the faith we have in the belief that our cause is right, and in our ability to sustain it. I have read with pride of the onward course of my old corps, as it helped to tread the way to the sea coast, and which I regret that I could not share in the glory of its recent success. I take pride in the reflection that I participated in the honor of its grand achievements last Summer.

The "Son las doce, Todu está buena," of the sentinel outside my door warns me of the late hour, so I will close, promising to send you next a sketch of mining life in Arizona. S. Q. LAPINS.

THE INSANE POOR.

How they are Cared for in the County Poor-Houses.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

What shall we do with the poor insane, or the insane poor, is a question that is coming to be asked with an imperative demand for answer. Last Winter, the Legislature provided that the Secretary of the State Medical Society should ascertain the number of insane confined in our county poor-houses, and investigate the character of their disorders, and the treatment they received.

Dr. WILLARD, who was the Secretary of the State Society, has transmitted to the Legislature the facts he was directed to elicit. He appears to have entered upon his duties with a full realization of the importance of the inquiries he was directed to make, and has therefore presented a report commanding consideration.

It is a sickening picture that takes shape as you read the brief, unvarnished recitals. It will hardly be realized that we have the enormous aggregate of 1,345 insane people confined or supported at the country poor-houses. And all these wretched beings are thus confined without the slightest attempt to secure them anything more than the consideration or treatment which is awarded to paupers. They are seldom visited or treated by professional men, and, if visited, they are observed and attended only with reference to their physical wants. The buildings in which these poor unfortunates are confined, as a general rule, seem entirely inadequate. They are, at best, badly ventilated, and entirely too small for the numbers assigned to them. For instance, the Albany county poor-house was constructed with a capacity designed for 31 patients. During the last year, 120 were doomed to that living tomb at one time and thus kept. The surgeon in charge says:

"There are thirty lodging rooms intended for the inmates, and each room was made of the smallest dimensions compatible with the physical health of a single occupant; nor was it ever intended that more than one should be put into a room. We are now compelled to crowd from three to five of these creatures, who are in the greatest state of helplessness and dependence, into one room; also obliged to use some of the small, damp, air-tight cells, which are below ground, as lodging rooms."

This is the character of the asylum for the insane poor which the capital county of the State affords.

In Allegany County the surgeon reports nearly a parallel system. He says the inmates are visited by the physician "about once a month," and that they have the privilege of "going into the open air every day, *unless the keeper is absent.*" In Broome County it is boasted that "*whipping is seldom resorted to.*" Of the building in Delaware County, the surgeon reports:

"The windows in the outside are of fifteen lights, 7x9 inches glass. A hall runs on each side of the building, and in the middle is located the cells (after the style of a prison,) which are 4x6 feet square, made of rough material, the doors are made of rough hardwood plank, three inches thick, with a diamond hole in them 7x9 inches, *which is the only source of light and air!* Beds are on the floor, with nothing to separate them from where they sit except a piece of plank set up edgewise, and indeed the whole construction is a stigma on humanity."

In Franklin County, Dr. SIDNEY P. BATES reports: "I believe the great object had in view by the people of this county, in the maintenance of the poor, is economy," and that "the record of the condition of the house is shocking to humanity." In Madison County, the sleeping rooms, or cells, are 4x6 feet, with 7 foot ceilings; "*three males were in a state of nudity.*" In Niagara County, they are not so humane as in Broome, for "the whip is sometimes used to enforce discipline." We suppose the roar of the great cataract, however, drowns the cries of the victims of discipline. In Saratoga County, "corporeal punishment is administered to men, women and children."

Why continue these recitals. From almost every county similar reports were received. There are a few honorable exceptions. Schuyler County alone has no insane poor, and Suffolk County sends all her citizens who are thus afflicted to State asylums.

Can the State afford to continue this system of torture? Can we hope for social and commercial prosperity, if we thus ignore the laws of humanity, and crucify fellow-beings, who have the strongest of all claims upon our sympathies and our sense of justice?

Dr. WILLARD recommends the establishment of State institutions, capable of providing for those now confined in the counties. He establishes conclusively that at such institutions the insane poor would be maintained at much less cost than now. This may or may not be the better way. We think it is. But something must be done, and that speedily. We were in official ignorance until now, and, therefore, might excuse ourselves for the inhumanity. But when we have published our atrocities to the world, the world has a right to demand that we correct the system, and act in accord with the dictates of Christianity and civilization.

The Laws of Insanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. PARIGOT says under the head of "Insanity in America"—it is a curious fact of human economy, that the weakest person, even among women, may raise the moral muscular power to such a degree as to produce incredible strength and effort, and after giving examples in sane minds, closes by saying it is nothing but an indomitable will raised to its highest tenacity which prevents our soldiers from knowing or believing they can be beaten. Now it is the indomitable will in the minds of the insane which appears to give them their super-human strength to resist all control by physical means.

To measure the condensed nervous force in human life, we must measure it in this unfortunate class of our patients who are deranged. It is obvious, in all of them, if their mental agonies were not delusions they must soon die—no natural sensations could have these sorrows and sufferings for twenty-four hours without exhaustion—and yet at the end of the day and the night, we find the tension of the nervous system capable at any time, and at any moment, of condensing its force into an attenuated muscle, giving it more strength and power than that muscle ever had in its full development at the standard of health; and this tension of the nervous system may last in these patients unimpaired through weary days and sleepless nights, for months and years without exhaustion.

Now the experience of our most distinguished men at the head of these charitable institutions, which call forth our deepest sympathies, regard this physical endurance to be the result of an indomitable will.

May I ask if the antecedent circumstances do not determine the will, instead of the will determining the circumstances. If the latter is true there is nothing to be done but mental discipline. If the former is true, it resolves itself into a question of medical skill—remove the antecedent circumstances. The will passively falls into line.

The will is only the *executive agent*, the guiding, not the motive power of the mind, it is only the rudder of the ship of life. MEDICUS.

The Cotton Supply of Great Britain.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting in this city yesterday.

That wealthy and influential body of men represented a vast investment in industrial pursuits, as connected with manufactures, and upon all matters of British commerce in British products, it exerts a force of opinion bearing with considerable weight upon the national policy in all regulations of trade applicable especially to those branches of it in which cotton, either in fibre or fabric, is concerned.

From the remarks of the various speakers I select a few items relative to the cotton supply, which may interest American readers.

In the year 1860, the quantity of cotton consumed in England was purchased at a cost of thirty-four millions sterling. Last year (1864,) for about half the quantity, eighty millions sterling, were paid; and as this half quantity was of very inferior quality, that is, mostly Surat, the increase relative cost is much greater than the figures indicate. In 1860 the amount consumed was one thousand and eighty-three millions pounds weight; in 1864 but five hundred and sixty-one millions pounds weight.

In regard to the amount of labor employed, it was noticed that though the quantity of cotton consumed was but about fifty per cent. of that in 1860, yet such was the greater difficulty of working the Surat, compared with American, that the number of hands required in the mills was sixty to seventy per cent. of the number required in 1860.

In 1860 American cotton supplied the mills with five and a half days' work per week.

In 1864 the quantity of cotton eluding blockade has been insufficient for one half day in the six.

From China and Japan no cotton was received in 1860. Last year (96) ninety-six million pounds weight were received from these countries.

Turkey, in 1860, furnished England with cotton only to the value of six hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling; but in 1864 to the amount of twenty-two (22) million pounds weight.

The increase was said to be large from Brazil, but no figures were given.

For Egyptian cotton one and one-half millions sterling were paid in 1860, and fifteen millions sterling in 1864.

For Indian cotton three and a half millions sterling were paid for two hundred and fourteen (214) million pounds weight in 1860; and in 1864 forty millions sterling were paid for five hundred and thirteen (513) millions pounds weight, by which it appears that the quantity has increased two and a half times, and the money paid to India about eleven-fold more than in 1860.

The failure of efforts to improve the condition of Indian cotton, as to cleanliness and honest packing, was dwelt upon by the President of the Chamber and others; and it appeared evident, that after years of effort in this respect, the gentlemen were inclined to look upon the Indian practice, as quite settled in these particulars.

There is nothing more certain than that the Lancashire spinners will return with alacrity to American cotton, whenever they can get it. The Surat is better than none; but is held in abomination except for very coarse fabrics, if other can be had. The term *Surat* among the people is a word of bad significance.

I saw some time since that a lawsuit was pending, in which the plaintiff, who kept a public house, alledged that the defendant, had reported that "he sold *surat beer*," by which defendant could only mean that plaintiff sold beer which was to good beer, as *surat*, to good cotton. And JOHN BRIGHT in one of his speeches relates that in his neighborhood, when the operatives were in deepest distress, there was held a prayer meeting of good pious persons, one of whom with a view to daily bread, prayed that the good God would send them cotton, to which there was a response ejaculated with fervor, "Amen, O Lord, *but not surat.*"

Although the efforts to stimulate the production of cotton in many countries has been carried on with persistent energy by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, which is a powerfully organized body, and very considerable results have attended these efforts, as seen by the details above reported; yet it may perhaps be reasonably doubted whether the increased supply, after all, from these several countries, is greater than, but for the war, would have been the increase of the demand in consequence of new mills, new markets, and the uniform increase of consumption for a space of four years.

When our melancholy differences shall have been settled—of which now, thank God, there seems a speedy prospect—then again the produce of our great cotton-fields will draw golden treasures from this great manufacturing centre of the world; and the cotton lords will prize the beautiful staple and "honest packing;" nor will they think the less of our cotton if it comes to them without the least moral stain upon its fibres, but as the honest product of free soil, and honestly paid labor.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. B. W. L.

Commencement of the New-York Medical College for Women.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College for Women, were held at the Athenæum, (formerly Church of the Messiah.) The building was crowded by an intellectual audience, composed principally of ladies, who took much interest in the proceedings. Even the aisles and galleries were filled with spectators.

The professors, speakers and graduating class, occupied the platform. The young ladies were tastefully dressed, and many of them were quite handsome. One of the class was from Melbourne, Australia, and the announcement of the name was the signal for loud applause by the spectators.

Prof. J. M. WARD, Dean of the Faculty, presided. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. COXE.

Dr. WARD made a brief address, in which he said that the degrees were conferred by authority of the State. Not an iota of the requisitions required of male students was abated in the case of the ladies who were about to graduate. Among the tasks usually imposed upon the graduating class was one requiring the preparation of a "Thesis." He said he would read one prepared by one of the class, selected because of its appropriateness to the occasion.

The subject of the "Thesis" was, success in the practice of Medicine. The paper referred to the large number of medical men who enter upon their professional life, not from love of their divine calling—the art of healing—not from a desire to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, but simply for the purpose of earning a living, having considered their prospects in a mercenary spirit. The life of such a man could not be other than a failure. The true aim of the physician should be to heal the sick and relieve the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, in emulation of the Divine Teacher. He should carefully consider and study each case placed in his hands, as though it was his first patient, ever striving to make himself more perfect in his calling. Woman, it was claimed, could successfully and consistently perform the duties of the physician, doing much, if actuated by the proper spirit, to ameliorate the afflictions of woman, and at the close of life she would have the proud satisfaction of knowing that she had performed a holy mission.

Degrees were conferred on the following graduates, by Mrs. WM. H. GREENOUGH, President of the Board of Trustees:

Miss Emily Schettler, New-York City; Mrs. Eloise B. Smith, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Margaret F. Cooper, New-York City; Mrs. Annie Hall, New-York City; Mrs. Ann C. Van Ness, New-York City; Mrs. E. D. Wright, New-York City; Mrs. A. E. Barnett, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Amelia G. Pollock, New-York City; Mrs. Harriet Hall, Peterboro, N. Y.; Miss Adeline Williams, Mansfield, Mass.; Miss Jane E. Spalding, Cold Water, Mich.; Miss Harriet Clisby, Melbourne, Australia; Miss Mary E. Tracy, Cromwell, Conn.; Miss Anna A. Manning, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. Anna Dessmore, England.

Prof. CARROLL DUNHAM then delivered the valedictory address to the graduates. He said that the Faculty bid them farewell as students, and greeted them as fellow-practitioners. They had pledged themselves to use whatever means may tend to assuage the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, and to labor solely and unselfishly for the interests of their patients. They must keep holy the professional secrets intrusted to them, and according to the manner in which they kept those obligations would God bless them. They had entered upon a sphere of life in which woman had never before engaged, and the public would look to their career for justification in stepping over the ordinary boundary line, and entering upon a profession heretofore almost entirely filled by man. They had asserted that they were fitted for the practice of medicine, and asked for education. A college had been established, and they had been admitted as students; the Faculty had done all in its power for their advancement. Now, the public will look to them to justify their assertion; and nothing will secure the public esteem as surely as earnestness and single-minded devotion to their profession. The speaker alluded to the wide field open to them, and especially in the treatment of female diseases. Two-thirds of the patients in this city, he said, are females. While some portions of medical science are well understood, the diseases of women are not understood, and there will be no improvement until women themselves take up the investigation of those diseases. The speaker closed by wishing the fair graduates success in their new profession.

Prof. DUNHAM was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

Short addresses were made by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, HORACE GREELEY and HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Printed copies of a series of articles, taken from a recent discussion of this subject in the NEW-YORK TIMES, were distributed through the house for perusal by the audience.

An eloquent and urgent appeal for contributions for a Charity Hospital, to be connected with the college, was made. After adverting to the pressing wants of our rapidly increasing population, the sad havoc war is making in our midst, and the fact that the large numbers of our indigent but worthy sick are necessarily huddled together en masse and promiscuously in our large public hospitals, where they are not unfrequently subjected to the ravages of typhoid fever and other epidemics. An urgent appeal is made in the preface and throughout the argument for aid to establish a Charity Hospital for women and children, contemplated in connection with this College. The hospital is to be under the direction of a board of lady managers, and graduated lady physicians, assisted by an advisory board of gentlemen, and will also afford requisite chemical instruction to the lady students. Several thousand dollars are, we understand, offered as an annual support to the institution by ladies of various benevolent societies, when it shall be opened. $250 entitles a person or society to the use of a bed for any sick patient for a year.

After the benediction by Rev. Mr. STREET, the class and Faculty held a reunion. A collation was served and a farewell address and testimonial from the class was offered to the President of the Faculty, Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., a mark of the appreciation of the class for her efforts in their behalf, and in establishing the institution on a firm basis for the education of women as physicians.

Natural Course of National Development.

LECTURE BY PROF. JOHN W. DRAPER.

Prof. DRAPER delivered the last of the series on Thursday evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society. His subject was the "Natural Course of National Development." Prof. DRAPER said that from the book of nature we gather the progress of men. Throughout the whole world of organization, the scheme of nature is the same. The progress of society is always determined by natural laws. He cited the differences between the people of the North and the South, the result of natural laws. During the past four years the people had endured hardships, shed their best blood, and submitted to taxation for the maintenance of an idea,—the determination that but one nation should exist on this continent. For a season they had relinquished those organic laws which are the foundation of liberty; have created a navy without a rival, and consider their debt as nothing, compared to the object in view. A few years ago, who could have foretold what has come to pass. The events of nations are controlled by invisible laws; the unseen are more powerful than visible causes. There is a stern logic of events; a natural course through which nations must go. When ALEXANDER was pursuing the conquest of Asia, he gave ARISTOTLE money for the purpose of writing a history of Athens. The views of ARISTOTLE however, fell out of sight after the fall of Greece, and not until our own century, have men been able to embrace his great ideas. In this, the morning of human intelligence, we begin to comprehend the course of nature. The lower order of insects are controlled by instinct; as we rise in the scale, animals are governed by intelligence. The course of nature is toward elevation, and the concentration of intellect. Advancing to the human family, the lecturer said that in the lower tribes, the acts of man were purely mechanical; in men the automatic and instinctive apparatus are combined. Another important part, the brain appears. In the nervous system of man there are three distinct parts; the automatic, instinctive and reasoning faculties. The brain is the theatre of ideas, the realm of thought, through which the mind acts. He said that in animals the advance was gradual and regular. The brain first appears in the fish, and increases in birds, therefore giving them more intelligence. The same gradual advancement is true of man. The life of the world corresponds to the growth of man. The end of the successive shares of life is intellectual improvement. The sciences affirm that the great aim of nature is to reach intellect. Man is the archetype of society; his advancement is the mark of the social progress of the world. The body politic must be ruled by its intellect. A social machine is composed of parts, each of which has its duty to do. Education is a term of wide import; that demanded by modern times must embrace the knowledge of the cotemporaneous races. The defect of education is, that too much labor is devoted to the past. Talent is a God-given gift. Education, though a great thing, is not everything. For stability to be attained, a nation must submit to be controlled by its intellect. There are only three things that can govern—science, literature and reason. No education can make all men alike; a large portion of our race must be devoted to labor. Governed by external influences, it drifts along to its destiny. In our nation, there has been a degree of prosperity which has had no parallel in the world. Wealth has poured upon us until we have had no idea of anything else. How true it is, that for a nation to be anything, it must be something beyond its animal nature. We are passing from the animal to the intellectual. We are gaining discipline, which we could not have acquired except by war. A race is rising which will submit to be controlled by its reason. In asserting that in all human communities, as their life advances there must be a concentration of intellect, he was but following the experience of nature. He asserted what in the nature of the case must inevitably come to pass. Too commonly do we believe that the acts of men are controlled by free will. Believing everything we do is determined by our own will, or those around us, not until we reach the winter of life do we realize that we have been floating down a stream. For stability to be maintained, a nation must be controlled by its intellect. Believing that man is an emblem of society, the speaker looked upon his growth as the foreshowing of the growth of it. Passing from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood, and then to old age, man gradually advances involuntarily; so it is with nations. He would be satisfied if he had imparted a taste for studying modern sciences. In conclusion, he said that human civilization does not take place fortuitously, but by given laws, ever moving, resistingly advancing in an inevitable succession of events.

Prof. DRAPER was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his lecture. The audience was large, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather.

Celebration of St. David's Day.

THE ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN.

This Society celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the patron saint of all good Welshmen, St. David, on Wednesday last, at Caret's Hotel, Broadway. About seventy of the members of the society and their guests were present. Mr. HENRY N. MORGAN presided, and Mr. JOHN T. DAVIS acted as Vice-President. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, Mr. MORGAN said he was happy to state that the funds of the society were in a flourishing condition, and that it was not on record that it had ever denied relief to a worthy applicant. Mr. MORGAN then spoke of the sentiments which must naturally animate all good Welshmen on this day, and said: "We have the glorious history of a nation for a period of twenty-five centuries, calling upon us to lay aside family, business and all other considerations on this day, and bear witness with feasting, with oratory, with song and sentiment to the honor and memory of those heroes of the olden time, as of later days, who were part of and descendants from a race which, though one of the oldest among the races of men, never yet submitted to the yoke of a conqueror or allowed the fires of civil and religious liberty to be extinguished."

The following toasts were then drank: "Commemorative of the great and good deeds of those whose names are associated with our country's history;" "Wales;" "the United States;" "the Queen of Great Britain;" "the President of the United States;" "our Sister Societies, and the City of New-York. The last toast was responded to by Mr. GEORGE JONES, who said that New-York, the Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, was indeed a city to be proud of, rivalling in wealth and grandeur ancient Rome herself, and far exceeding that proud city in commercial importance and in advancement in the arts of civilization. He felt a pride in being a citizen of New-York, and in representing her on this occasion, but at the same time he could not forget that he was a descendant of those noble heroes who had never yet submitted to a foreign yoke, the anniversary of whose patron Saint they had now met to celebrate.

A number of other toasts were drank and happily responded to, and the company separated at a late hour.

An Execution in Iowa.

DAN. LECOMB was hung at Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 17, for having murdered Mrs. LAURA J. ROCKFORD, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Upon ascending the platform of the gallows, he at once deliberately took hold of the rope, apparently testing its strength. Being called upon by the Sheriff, he stepped forward near the front of the platform, and spoke distinctly as follows:

You have come here to see an innocent man hung. I am here upon the gallows with but a very few minutes to live, and I say to you, I am an innocent man. I want you to recollect that I am about to suffer on false testimony. My life has been sworn away. There is no other State where I could have been convicted upon this evidence, but the State of Iowa. Still I do not blame any of you. I don't know that I have any enemies here. I may have out I don't know them. But although my enemies will cheat me out of my life, they can't cheat me out of Heaven. I am going to Heaven. I have no confession to make. I have made none that I can give you; if there should be anything published, purporting to be McCOMB's confession, you will know it is false. I want you all to recollect this, (repeated several times in the course of his remarks,) I am an innocent man, and in three or four years, when it is too late to restore me to life, you will know it. I have only one request to make, that my body, after I am dead, be not taken down to the Court-house and exhibited to those who are my enemies.

The rope was now adjusted around the neck of the prisoner, the black cap drawn over his face, and his hands and feet tied. The Sheriff having shaken hands with him, at 12.30 the drop fell, and the soul of McCOMB was launched into eternity. He struggled some ten minutes and then all was still. The physicians Drs. HINSEY and WILLIAMSON, at 12.51 pronounced life extinct.

A Private Letter from Gen. Grant

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Feb. 24.

We have been kindly furnished by Hon. I. N. MORRIS, a private letter received from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, from which we take the annexed extract. The letter is dated "Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., Feb. 15, 1865," and was written, not dictated, by Gen. GRANT himself. The following is the extract, which will be read with interest:

Everything looks to me to be very favorable for a speedy termination of the war. The people of the South are ready for it if they can get clear of their leaders. It is hard to predict what will become of them, the leaders, whether they will flee the country or whether the people will forcibly depose them and take the matter in their own hands. One or the other will likely occur if our Spring campaign is as successful as I have every hope it will be.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

This letter, without any view of publication, was written by the General to an old schoolmate, and one who has known him from his earliest infancy.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) NAVY-YARD, ETC.—The contrast of a peace and war basis in Government works is well illustrated at Portsmouth. The navy-yard there, from one of secondary consideration previous to the war, has come to be among the first in point of construction and equipping requirements. More than 3,000 names are upon the pay-rolls of the yard. A considerable portion of the labor of these employes being required by the out-growth of old facilities in the new demands of material, model and enginery created by the war.

There are at present on the stocks, in various stages of completion, the double-turret iron-frigate *Passaconaway*, 3,200 tons, 4 guns; sloops *Piscataqua*, *Minnetonka* and *Illinois*, each of 2,200 tons and 20 guns, and the light-draft gunboat *Resaca*, of 700 tons.

Now fitting for sea are the double-turret iron-clad *Agamenticus* (new,) 1,569 tons, four guns; frigate *Franklin* (new,) 3,684 tons, fifty guns; sloop *Contoocook* (new,) 2,200 tons, eight guns; frigate *Minnesota*, forty-eight guns; gunboat *Tioga*, 819 tons, eight guns; barque *Roebuck*. All are screw-vessels, except the two last named. The *Franklin*, it is expected, will be ready for sea during next summer, and when completed and thoroughly equipped her colossal and symmetrical proportions will be a naval wonder. She will be likely to find her way immediately to our squadrons in European waters, and must create there due credit to the genius and enterprise of American naval construction.

The screw sloop *Contoocook* is also a beautiful specimen of naval architecture for model, and if properly matched with motive power, must prove of extraordinary swiftness. Though carrying a moderately heavy armament, it is understood she is more especially intended for the mail service than fighting. She will be completed during the Summer.

The frigate *Minnesota*, now lying at the yard, has recently returned from before Wilmington, where she sustained some hard knocks in the capture of Fort Fisher. She is now dismantled, and will be thoroughly refitted before again going into service.

Shipbuilding on private account is unusually dull at Portsmouth this Winter.—*Boston Traveller, March 3.*

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER INCITING MEN TO INSURRECTION.—Among the men recently before the Military Commission at Harrisburgh, upon charges of resisting the Government in Clearfield County, was one PATRICK CURLEY, who upon being arranged presented the following answer:

To the Honorable Commission:

Now, the 25th of February, 1865, I, PATRICK CURLEY waive my right to a trial on the charge and specifications pending against me, and plead not guilty, but beg leave to submit the following statement: I was a member of the Democratic party of Clearfield County, and Gov. WILLIAM BIGLER and Senator WALLACE, were its acknowledged leaders. On the 13th day of August, 1864, they held a large meeting in the town of Clearfield, some three thousand people being present, at which these gentlemen made speeches, the tenor and effect of which was that no more men or money should be furnished for the prosecution of the war. I was present at that meeting, and, with others, was taught to believe that it was the purpose and intent of our party to entirely withhold its support from the Government in carrying on the war. I was informed by SAMUEL LOWNSBERRY and others that a secret society was being organized for that purpose, and was induced to attend a meeting at JACOB HUBLER's, where I was sworn into the society by JOHN J. KYLER. I was misled into joining the organization and pursuing the course I did by the counsel of Gov. BIGLER and Senator WALLACE, as given at the meeting I have mentioned. After I was arrested and learned all the circumstances, I voluntarily stated to Major GABLE, the officer who had my charge of me, all the circumstances and facts within my knowledge, giving him the constitution and forms of the organization. I was paroled, and while I was at home devoted my time to assisting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties. It is my purpose and desire to sustain the Government and to discharge my whole duty as a loyal citizen of Clearfield County.

(A true copy.) P. CURLEY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It was reported in New-Orleans on the 23d ult. that Gen. CANBY was to leave immediately for Mobile, where he would probably begin active operations. The fleet under Commodore PALMER has been at work there for some time.

A recent letter from Winchester, Va., says: "Since last writing to you, we have remained very quiet indeed in our Winter quarters, and but very little of an exciting nature took place until a few days ago, when everything at once seemed to be alive and moving, indicating that a change was to take place soon. Last Saturday, cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived here. This was the first indication that there was to be any movement. Yesterday (Monday) morning, Gen. SHERIDAN started with about fifteen thousand cavalry—it is said, to operate in the direction of Lynchburgh. Some have an idea that SHERMAN and SHERIDAN will meet and act together in that direction, and I think it very likely. But we will soon hear from SHERIDAN and his cavalry. Gen. HANCOCK assumed command here after Gen. SHERIDAN's departure, which leads to the belief that Gen. SHERIDAN does not intend to return to this part of the Valley unless obliged to do so.

The Nashville *Times* of the 27th contains the proclamation of Gov JOHNSON announcing that enough is ascertained to place the result of the vote on the Free State Constitution beyond all doubt, and to justify the official announcement that the amendments are adopted by the people. The amendments now constitute part of the permanent Constitution and supreme law of the State. The proclamation says: A new era dawns on the people of Tennessee. By their solemn act the shackles are struck from the limbs of more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand slaves. The whole social system is reconstructed on the basis of honest industry and personal worth. Intelligent enterprise and free labor are alone wanted to clothe the State with a richness and beauty surpassed by none of her sisters.

Semi-official advices from Savannah are to the effect that the garrisons there will be reduced to the smallest possible number consistent with safety, and the city be held chiefly as a military position. This would probably not have been the case had their been a suitable response to Gen. SHERMAN's invitation to the planters and others to bring in their produce. But as they have not done so, the city or port, as a mart of trade, will likely remain closed for some time.

The Toledo *Blade* suggests that Gen. ANDERSON and his surviving associates in the heroic defence of Fort Sumter, assemble there the coming 13th of April, the anniversary of the surrender of that post, and celebrate its recovery from the hands of the rebels who starved and burned them out.

At Louisville, on Tuesday last, two guerrillas drove up to the house of Capt. JULIAN FOSSES, Inspector of Cavalry, went into his stable, saddled two valuable blooded horses, and coolly rode out of town with their prizes.

Two rebel steamers, with prisoners for exchange, arrived at the mouth of the Red River a few days ago, and others were on their way down the stream. Two or three of our upward-bound steamers, from New-Orleans, brought the prisoners to Memphis.

The War Department apprizes Gov. FENTON that the rebels in Canada are planning a raid upon Oswego and Rochester. A meeting was called yesterday in the former city to take precautionary measures.

A Memphis dispatch says: "Guerrilla outrages, of a diabolical character, continue outside of our lines. The Government steamer *Naugatuck* is reported captured between here and Cairo by guerrillas, on Wednesday.

Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN left Louisville on Tuesday last to assume the charge of his new department, with headquarters at Knoxville.

Gen. McCOOK was at Memphis on Friday on the way to Helena, Ark., to relieve Gen. BUFORD.

CONGRESS.

The Senate sat all night, and then went into Executive session. The Civil Appropriation Bill was the main feature, to which several amendments were made. The report of the Conference Committee, on the amended Enrollment Bill, was concurred in. A number of private bills were passed. About 7 A. M., the Senate had a brief recess. Upon reassembling, the bill for the coining of three-cent pieces was passed. The question of admitting the Senators from Arkansas went over. While discussing the bill regulating Commerce between the States, the special matter being an amendment that no citizen shall be excluded from any public conveyance on account of color, the hour of 12 drew near, and preparations were made for adjournment. Vice-President JOHNSON was introduced; Mr. HAMLIN, the retiring officer, made a brief address, the oath of office was administered to Mr. JOHNSON, after some remarks by him, and Mr. HAMLIN pronounced the Senate adjourned *sine die*. The Clerk immediately read the proclamation for an extra session, the new members were sworn in, and the Senate in a body joined in the ceremonies of the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

The House was also in session all night. A bill was passed regulating the disposal of coal-lots on the public domain. It was voted to print 35,000 copies of the report of the Commission on Flax and Hemp; 20,000 copies of the amended internal revenue act, and 35,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1864. The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution that this Government will never recognize the rebel debt on any condition. By a vote of 53 against 67, they nonconcurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution, changing from three to fifteen per centum ad valorem the duty on printing paper. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and asked a Committee of Conference. The Army Appropriation Bill was passed, omitting the section to compensate the Illinois Central Railroad for doing Government transportation. The Senate bill removing all disqualification of color in carrying the mails was passed. A resolution was adopted requesting the revocation of a military order requiring that all colored persons leaving the District of Columbia shall have passports. At 7:15 A. M. the House took an hour for breakfast. On reassembling, a few unimportant bills were passed. The bill to organize a Government for the Indian Territory was put over. The Committee of Conference on the Miscellaneous or Civil Appropriation Bill made a report. The question left unsettled was that introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, exempting civilians from trial by court-martial and military commission. The contest on this point consumed the session, and while calling the yeas and nays on an unimportant motion, the hour of 12 arrived, and the Civil Appropriation Bill did not pass. The speaker then delivered an eloquent address, and the House adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL NEWS.

With the adjournment of the Senate yesterday noon, the terms of Messrs. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Farwell, of Maine; Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, and Wilkinson, of Minnesota, on the Republican side; and Messrs. Carlile, of Virginia; Harding, of Oregon; Powell, of Kentucky, and Richardson, of Illinois, Democrats, expired, and at the extra session, which met immediately afterward, Messrs. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Fessenden, of Maine; Norton, of Minnesota; Williams, of Oregon; Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Yates of Illinois, took their seats for six years. Mr. CARLILE has no successor at present, the Senate having thus far declined to receive new Senators from Virginia; New-Jersey will have but one representative in the Senate until the Legislature reelects Mr. TEN EYCK or chooses his successor; and Maryland has also, up to the present time, failed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. HICKS.

The great prize case arising out of extensive captures of cotton on the banks of the navigable rivers of Louisiana, in the Spring of 1864, by the Mississippi squadron, then in command of Admiral PORTER, has just been argued in the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument, which occupied several days, was very thorough, being opened for the Government by Mr. ASHTON, Assistant Attorney-General, and continued by Messrs. CARLISLE and SPRINGER, of the Western bar, for the claimants, and closed on Monday for the captors, in a very masterly and learned argument by their counsel, Hon. CHARLES EAMES, to whom the arrangement of the cause was intrusted, and in whose brief the Government joined through the Attorney-General.

Advices from Mexico state that the War in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The police are directed to arrest all who express sympathy with the Union cause, and one man has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for predicting the speedy end of the rebellion.

The amount of revenue collected in England for the year 1861, according to a statement by Sir S. MORTON PETO, M. P., was £70,671,020, and the expense of collecting was £8,000,000. The revenue from spirits in 1862 was £9,972,927; from malt, £6,176,686, and from licenses, £1,642,886.

The Troy *Whig* has passed into the hands of A. G. JOHNSON. HUGH GREENE, formerly of Franklin County, who bought it in 1863, left it some time last year, and has gone to Pennsylvania: and G. A. HILL, of Boston, who was associated with it, has now retired also.

The Judges of the Michigan Supreme Court having decided that the Michigan Soldiers' Voting Law is unconstitutional, some of the members of the Legislature, who were elected by soldiers' votes, have resigned.

The Union Central Committee of Rhode Island address their call for a State Convention to "all electors who are in favor of supporting the Federal Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion and restore the Union."

ALLEN TENNEY has resigned the office of Secretary of State in New-Hampshire, which he has held for four years. BENJAMIN GERRISH, Jr., has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

LIEN. MCCOMB, who abducted and murdered Miss LAURA J. HARCEY, of Rockford, Illinois, in Iowa, several years ago, was hanged in Ottumwa, Iowa, last Friday.

The receipts into the treasury of the American Board for the month of January were $39,044 40. From Sept. 1, 1864, the beginning of the present financial year, they have been $147,469 19.

A fire in Clark County, Mo., on Monday, entirely destroyed the Park House and contents. Loss $100,000.

The Legislature of West Virginia adjourned on Thursday, after a session of forty-five days.

LOCAL NEWS.

Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, has arrested PETER R. STRONG, a lawyer of No. 76 William-street; Mrs. ELECTRA M. POTTER, of No. 386 Sixth-avenue, and Dr. JOHN B. DENNIS, of No. 16 First-street, on a bench warrant from Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and STRONG was held to bail in $5,000, and Mrs. POTTER and Dr. DENNIS were committed to the Tombs to await trial on charge of malpractice involving the death of ELIZABETH ADAMS.

The National celebration which was to have taken place yesterday will be carried out according to the programme already published, to-morrow, weather permitting, or in the event of rain, then on the first fair day. In the meantime the Committee will perfect their arrangements, and the celebration whenever it occurs will be worthy of the occasion.

Last evening the German Republicans held a large meeting at No. 79 Chrystie-street, in honor of the inauguration of President LINCOLN. The attendance was large and the proceedings highly interesting. Speeches were made by HENRY RICHARDS, Dr. NAUMANN, R. H. CHITTENDEN and others, and patriotic letters were read from Dr. C. KAPMANN and A. J. DITTENHOFFER.

On Saturday, according to previous announcement, the various business centres were closed, though the storm prevented the celebration in honor of the recent military successes. Hence, transactions in Produce and Merchandise were unimportant, and quotations, in the main, quite nominal.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body of DANIEL LAWRENCE, a seaman, who was stabbed and mortally wounded, on Sunday morning last, by WILLIAM SMITH. The latter has been committed to the Tombs.

The nominations of SIMEON DRAPER for Collector, and ABRAHAM WAKEMAN for Surveyor of the port of New-York, have been confirmed.

MANUFACTURING OPINION IN THE SOUTH.—In several reclaimed cities of the South, newspapers have been established under military supervision, and we presume, also, under some system of military subsidies. The common plan, we believe, is to take forcible possession of some "rebel" printing-office, use the name of a journal known to the community, get a few printers put to work, install some adroit manipulator of human events, of Northern origin in the editorial chair; and thereupon, announce to the world that the Savannah *Republican*, or whatever other luckless rebel print may supply the new sheet with a name, is now a loyal journal, in loyal hands, and devoted to the daily utterance of loyal sentiments. We do not, at this distance, profess to know the exigencies of a newly-established Provost-Marshal's office at Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, or, indeed, at any other place. It may be essential to the management of the affairs appertaining to such an office, that some daily print should be published for certain official purposes; and none of us could be for a moment in doubt that a sheet issued under such auspices would be entirely loyal. What we venture to protest against, is the petty fraud committed upon public opinion by seizing forcibly on the materials of a particular newspaper office—we care not what may have been its previous history or standing—and making the concern talk loyalty under its old name, while all the time, neither its former conductors, nor, possibly, one in a thousand among its patrons have changed so much as one iota in sentiment or prejudice.

We could well enough understand the theory of stopping the machine altogether. But, turning it right round to run the other way upon a four or five hours' notice, is a mode of manufacturing opinion which is only calculated to create about equal contempt among loyal and disloyal men. The principle involved in any military system of grinding out public opinion at so many rations per lineal foot, is one which no one, with a just appreciation of the high and important mission of an honorable and useful press can subscribe to. The very conception of the idea is degrading. If we care to have any opinion that may be held by the people of Savannah put on record, we expect to get at that opinion through those who know them, who have lived with them, who belong to them. And in the present transition state of affairs in all the Southern towns reclaimed from the Confederacy, it is simply preposterous to set a Northern military organ at work to grind out music to which, probably, none but a few ecstatic negroes care to dance.

President Lincoln—His First Administration and his Second.

The rebellion had begun and grown to formidable proportions months before ABRAHAM LINCOLN's first inauguration.

For two years after the 4th of March, 1861, the vigor of the insurgent States seemed to increase, and the rebel power reared its head more haughty, defiant and bloody than before. But in July of 1863, when Mr. LINCOLN had been a little more than two years President, the monster received two deadly blows, one a manful stroke on the scowling front at Gettysburgh, the other a fearful gash in the flank at Vicksburgh.

Since *then* the insurgent power has been ever growing small by degrees, losing heart and hope and blood, till now, instead of four powerful, well-organized and efficient armies that once contested at every mile the advance of our armies, and sometimes threatened our border cities, we are opposed by one, and only one, efficient and organized force, headed by the sole commander, in whom the enemy still has confidence.

The present phase of the war cannot run far into President LINCOLN's second term. The campaign of '65 must first give us Richmond, the moral objective in the war, and in all probability be followed by LEE's surrender or his retreat through the desolated Alleghanies with the demoralized fragments of his once defiant host. With this event will be inaugurated the second phase of the struggle. Up to the present time, and until LEE's army is disposed of, the problem before Mr. LINCOLN is vast but simple—to collect and wield the whole force of the Republic, material and moral, for the one object of crushing the rebel armies by hard fighting in the open field.

When the storm of war drifts west of the mountains, regular post and field strategy will be ended. Resistance will still be made to the national authority, but it will be irregular, desultory and annoying, not sufficient to invade the national life, hardly to molest the national quiet.

On the whole, history must pronounce that, as the chief executive of a powerful nation engaged in a great civil war, appealed to constantly for the exercise of the highest ability, the soundest judgment, and for action the most prompt and vigorous, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has not thus far been found unequal to his task.

But if he needed the largest measure of firmness, energy and decision to meet the demands of his first administration, he will need equally the rarer qualities of wisdom, moderation, magnaminity and forbearance to bring the disaffected but nonresisting States back to lasting and harmonious loyalty.

The thing now to be done is, *to make the justice, the clemency and protection of our National Government as dear to the hearts of all Americans, as its power has been shown to be irresistible.*

We must bear in mind that peace is the end sought in every just war, and that justice is the highest interest of every State.

The great masses of the citizens in the Southern States desire peace and the blessings of order, protection and security, the ends so admirably secured to them by the very Constitution which, in an hour of political madness, they sought to destroy. They now see that by bolting from behind the shield of that Constitution, they have plunged themselves into an abyss of chaos and anarchy. And, since all hope of a "Southern Confederacy" is gone, their true interest consists in sustaining with cheerful, not sullen hearts, the only Power under the sun that can guarantee for them the blessings of a representative and constitutional democracy.

Now, the general line of policy for Mr. LINCOLN's second administration, is to make this Government not only the symbol of irresistible and devouring energy, but the synonym of whatever is noble in national justice, or bright in national glory.

Mr. LINCOLN belongs, not to the small class of men who have sometimes brought to affairs intuitive political sagacity and consummate executive power, but to that far larger class whom revolutionary times educate in political greatness.

From the time when GEORGE WASHINGTON uncovered his smooth brow in the first Constitutional Congress, to the day when, after seven years of unparalleled labors and sacrifices and glory, he resigned his commission and sought the privacy of Mount Vernon, how great was the development of that majestic character!

And so of this man of the nation's second choice, at the time when we need our best. Is he not far graver and wiser and greater to-day than when four years ago he came from Springfield, at a time when thirty millions of anxious people snatched at every word he dropped as though he were the Delphic oracle?

Judging by the development of the four years past, may we not quiet our public anxieties with the hope that whatever talent the juncture at any time may require, that talent, that measure of ability, that wisdom will be forthcoming. The minds of the inhabitants of those unhappy States are to be cleansed of ancient and gothic prejudices, of the rankling of old wounds, bitter animosities and sullen hatreds. We have fought and conquered the many-headed Lernæan hydra. Can we not now cleanse the Augean stables?

GEN. LEE AS A COMMENTATOR UPON SLAVERY.—In his last published letter on the arming of slaves, Gen. LEE makes a pointed commentary on the old pro-slavery theory, so long cherished by lay and clerical defenders of the peculiar institution. That theory invariably represented the condition of the great body of the slaves as practically one of *voluntary* servitude. Their attachment to the patriarchal relation has illustrated many a score of texts from Hebrew history, and illuminated many a score of pulpit discourses that might otherwise have been dull and dismal. And yet, if Gen. LEE, who may be presumed to have some acquaintance with the subject, had spoken a few years sooner, he would have made sad work among our modern patriarchs. He says "I think those who are employed (in the rebel army) *should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves.*" Such a statement as this—coming from such a source—must be little less than startling to the venerable Bishop HOPKINS, and to those generally among us who have supported the "institution" out of a kindly regard for the negro, and for that alone. They will hardly, at least, understand Gen. LEE's philosophy of giving the slave his *liberty* as the prime reward of his becoming a soldier. It is evident that this war is working fearful havoc among a great many fine old theories.

The Abuse of Irregular and Illegal Promotions.

The Army Regulations and Articles of War have been formed from the counsels of the most eminent officers, and are the result of experience acquired in three wars. They are what gives consistency, order, and fibre to our great national army, and they cannot be violated without serious injury to the service.

In the middle ages, when the Emperor of Austria authorized WALLENSTEIN to raise forces for the defence of the Empire, and to commission the officers himself, the most alarming consequences resulted to the interests of Austria. It was soon found that WALLENSTEIN was the virtual Emperor—that the officers being appointed by him, and depending on him for promotion, cared little for any higher authority. At last the very army raised for the defence of the country, turned against it, and did the work of traitors.

To subject our liberties to the will of one man, nothing else would be necessary than to acquiesce in an assumption by a Commanding-General of the power of appointing his own officers. Yet, just before Gen. McCLELLAN was deposed, this extraordinary power, unknown to any European army, and incompatible with all responsible Government, was exercised by him frequently, and was fast becoming habitual. On the field of Antietam he ordered a First Lieutenant to take permanent command of a brigade; and, shortly after that battle, FITZ JOHN PORTER, his *alter ego*, issued orders in his own name, promoting officers to the ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, without the slightest reference to the President, Senate or Governors of States. Such acts were in direct violation of the Army Regulations, and were most dangerous in their every tendency.

In the history of the regular army it has not unfrequently been the case that officers, through mistake, have been directed to take command of their seniors, and in a few instances this may have been done by design. But orders of this kind have always been considered inoperative, because they were violations of the organic law of the army. Officers attempting to carry out such instructions were not only invariably prevented from assuming command, but often thought themselves fortunate in escaping personal chastisement. They could appeal to no court for protection, for what article of war obliges a senior officer to obey a junior? Such orders have always been considered in the old regular army just as arbitrary and outrageous as if the Commanding-General were to direct that a man should be divorced from his wife.

This violation of fundamental law is the more needless, as the powers of commanding officers in such cases have been greatly increased by a recent enactment, which enables them to call a board to examine into the qualifications and conduct of any officer thought to be incompetent. The Commander appoints the officers of the board himself, and the widest latitude of investigation is allowed into the past as well as the present. In emergencies, he can relieve the incompetent officer from command, or, if he prefers, he can assign him other duties of an honorable character. The moment, however, he goes beyond this, and orders an officer to obey his inferior, he violates the organic law, disintegrates the cement of rank which binds the army together, breaks the discipline of the service, and opens the door to a universal scramble for position. The army ceases to be national, and becomes the property of an individual. Its offices are his gift, and instead of being won upon the battle-field, and bestowed by the gratitude of the nation, are gained by adulation at headquarters. A direct inducement is offered for inferiors to try to get rid of their superiors by detraction and misrepresentation. The whole tendency is to nullify the appointing and confirming powers of the President and Senate, and to convert the United States forces into a brawling mob. An officer thus placed where he does not properly belong, exacts a respect for his new honors which is never given. He is looked upon as an upstart, occupying a position to which he has no right. Instead of coöperating with him cordially, all desire his downfall.

The few who justify proceedings of this nature are those who have no hopes of rising by ordinary means, and only look for advancement by the disorganization of the army itself. All of our successful Generals have expressed a strong disapprobation of such action, not hesitating to pronounce it unwarrantable, and in every way dangerous.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE urged these views with great force and pertinacity when he was commanding a division, and Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, his junior, was commanding the corps. The case was decided in his favor, and his arguments are still on record. Yet no sooner did he assume command of the Army of the Potomac than he placed the junior Brigadier-General of the Second Army Corps over all his seniors, and this while several Major-Generals were present with the army, in command of divisions, thus virtually making the grade of Brigadier superior to that of Major-General. The case was aggravated by the fact that the officers of the Second Corps were not thus superseded upon the recommendation of their commanding Major-General, HANCOCK. They had distinguished themselves under his eye upon the bloody field of Gettysburgh, and had won his warmest encomiums, while the junior who was given command over them was not present at the action, but arrived with reinforcements after the battle was over. Gen. MEADE also directed Maj.-Gen. NEWTON, who is inferior in rank to Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and was not confirmed by the Senate, to take command of the *First* Army Corps, to which Gen. NEWTON did not belong; and this without any allegation of misconduct against Gen. DOUBLEDAY, who, in fact, was mentioned in MEADE's official report of Gettysburgh as having rendered services of the highest importance.

Officers thus wronged very quietly submit for the good of the cause, but their treatment is none the less a public evil. The habit of appointing Colonels and Generals to positions higher than that to which their rank entitles them, necessarily throws a great many of their superiors out of place, and occasions much of the outcry we hear in relation to Generals not on active duty. Perhaps the worst of all the immediate effects is the encouragement it gives to cliques. The moment the Commander commences to make changes of the character referred to, he is surrounded by interested parties, who desire to put some one out, in order that all below him in rank may be advanced one step. Neither length of service nor gallantry of service, neither ability nor merit, forms the least protection against the malign influence of cliquism. It was formerly a great satisfaction to the officers of the old army to feel that they held their positions under the protection of law, and that it was not necessary for them to pay court at headquarters to retain their places. That feeling was in accord with every sentiment of soldierly pride and honor. It should be respected and cherished.

A Cosmopolitan on our System of Government.

The cosmopolite, Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARERO Y CAMPION, asks space this morning for elaborating his favorite theory that this country has taken the high road, and is marching with rapid strides toward centralization, or, in plainer phrase, despotism. He lays down, at great length, the proposition, that each year the Government will become less federal, less democratic, and less unstable in the tenure of office. He predicts—and gives elaborate reasons to support the prediction—that our present system is to be succeeded by what he calls a "real Government," founded "possibly on the consent, but certainly on the *obedience* of the governed."

Instability in the tenure of office, at least as applied to the heads of administration, is about the last charge that we should have thought would have been brought against our constitutional system. In England, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and many minor States of Europe—where there is surely sufficient centralization—the Administration may be changed, if need be, every twenty-four hours. It may be free-trade to-day, protectionist to-morrow. It may be ultramontane (that is as to Catholic States) one week, and in favor of secularization the next. It may advocate a war policy in January, and sign a treaty of peace in February. And all this, simply by the very fact of its being "unstable in the tenure of office." Compared with the systems of the European States we have named, ours is *stability itself.*

The distinction which our correspondent seeks to draw between what he terms the "consent" and the "obedience" of the governed, is too nice an one to have much significance for us. But that is immaterial. What is meant, doubtless, is that the system of government predicted for us will hereafter prevent the possibility of rebellion, or of any organized attempt to resist the laws of the country. Is this predicated on the history of centralized governments? We hardly think our correspondent can have looked at the historical view of the matter. The most formidable and the most successful rebellions in history have surely been rebellions against centralized and despotic authority. That point is so well understood, that it is the merest commonplace to state it.

If, however, our correspondent is indifferent to the history of former revolutionary epochs, he ought not to overlook the pregnant records of the four years of revolution and rebellion through which this country has passed. The partial drafts for soldiers that have, here and there, taken place scarcely detract from the significance of this one great fact, that the army of the United States—the largest probably looking over the whole term of its service—that the world has ever seen, is essentially an army of volunteer citizens—not citizens *merely obedient* to the behests of the Government, but citizens eagerly, joyfully consenting to serve that Government where service is of priceless value—in the crisis of extreme peril on the bloody battle-field. Talk of introducing a system to make the American citizen obedient! Why, do the two millions of intelligent freemen who have left houses, lands, parents, wives and children, to take the field as common soldiers, supply no testimony to prove undisputably—not the power of the Government to compel military service—but the full title of the people to that ample possession and heritage of *self-government* which they possess, and which they have resolved to maintain? Does the Presidential election, effected in the very heat and crisis of the struggle against the rebellion—effected with an order, sobriety, freedom and fairness which have never been excelled—afford no testimony of a similar nature, as to the right of the American citizen to cherish and maintain his birthright? Our correspondent will do well to look at these points more narrowly than he seems to have done.

The Issue in Mexico.

The breach between MAXIMILIAN and the Mexican priesthood has become irreparable. The Church party no longer confine themselves to grumbling, but have actually taken the field and are waging a systematic guerrilla war against their former idol, whom they accuse of ingratitude, perfidity, heterodoxy and all the vices that Emperors are heirs to. The principal counts in their bill of indictment are two: First, that His Majesty refuses to restore to the clergy that portion of their property which has been secularized; and second, that he has given open encouragement to infidelity by granting freedom of conscience and toleration to the various religious sects.

Whether these offences of MAXIMILIAN against the rights and prerogatives of Mother Church justify the harsh epithets which her partisans now apply to him, seems doubtful. The appropriation of ecclesiastical property to State purposes, is not in our days commonly held to be one of the seven deadly sins, and, as regards the other charge, few, save the Pope and the Mexican "priest party," would place *that* in the category of crimes. Despite these peccadilloes, MAXIMILIAN may be very orthodox; and it is quite probable that the necessities of his position, rather than avarice and religious indifference, have dictated the policy that he has pursued. We may safely assume, indeed, that the Mexican Ultramontanists have been deceived by their own exaggerated expectations, and not by any backsliding on the part of the Emperor. The very least they reckoned on, as a *quid pro quo* for their support, was full restoration of church property, and absolute control of the popular education and consciences. But these day dreams of increased wealth and power were not destined to be realized. MAXIMILIAN, when he got seated in his throne, instead of proving the puppet that had been anticipated, instantly set about confirming some of the most obnoxious acts of the Republican Administration, and even took a step in the direction of liberalism which they had never ventured on.

But though the execution of these measures may prove fatal to the mushroom empire of MAXIMILIAN, their adoption was nevertheless inevitable. His object in having recourse to them was not to offend the church but merely to sustain himself. The Mexican treasury was empty, and he could not afford to part with anything that it was possible to convert into cash. Hence the secularized property, instead of being restored to the church, was retained, and the secularization law of the republic, instead of being cancelled, was confirmed. Nor was his proclamation of religious toleration less a measure of necessity than the other.

These schemes for buttressing up the power of the new dynasty in Mexico, like every other device for the same purpose, will doubtless prove unsuccessful, and yet if the Mexican Emperor had acquired his throne by honest means, and were a legitimate sovereign, they would redound to his credit as a ruler. But the measures that would have reflected honor on the legitimate monarch, will, in all probability, contribute materially to the ruin of the usurper.

The issues between MAXIMILIAN and the Church party are, indeed, so well defined and irreconcilable that compromise may be pronounced out of the question.

JEFF. DAVIS.—Mr. COLLYER, of the Virginia Senate, now in session at Richmond, is a man who has no mercy upon JEFF. DAVIS in this crisis of his fortunes. He delivered a senatorial oration, a few days ago, in which he took the rebel chief to task, pronounced his administration a signal and fatal failure, and *called on him to resign.* He showed how DAVIS had ruined the South, produced universal loss of confidence in his management, and played the part of a tyrant and fool generally. JEFF. DAVIS' assertion that Richmond might be captured, and yet the rebellion succeed, is rhetorically characterized by Senator COLLYER as "another phosphorescent emanation from passionate imbecility which can float and flare only in the socket of a disordered imagination;" and "such delusive light," the Virginia Senator boldly declared, "ought to be put out." Senator COLLYER is right; and all good soldiers, sailors, savans, rhetoricians and patriots will gladly aid him in the extinguishment of that "phosphorescent emanation from passionate imbecility," JEFF. DAVIS.

INTERCHANGE OF VALUES.—We notice in the Richmond papers, among other advertisements relating to negroes, one announcing the sale at Richmond "this day, of twenty likely negroes at auction." Suppose the negroes who have no market value whatever under the laws of the Union and the sword of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, bring five thousand dollars a head in Confederate money, how much will the actual profits be to each or either of the parties who make the interchange?

SECRETARY STANTON ON AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.—Secretary STANTON recently wrote the following letter to a committee of Kentuckians who waited upon him to secure certain concessions:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, addressed to me under date of the 27th of this month, together with the accompanying papers and propositions, has been carefully considered. Although some of the propositions submitted cannot be carried into effect under existing laws, yet I think that a plan for the military administration of your State, and for the necessary protection for the people of Kentucky, may perhaps be devised by some modification of the several propositions presented. To that end the attention of the department is earnestly devoted, and no effort will be spared to accomplish the desired object. It is obvious that without a concurrence of the Federal and State authorities, little can be done by the Federal Government to relieve the troubles in Kentucky, which, if they do not originate in, appear to be greatly aggravated by domestic disputes and controversies. While no efforts will be spared, on the part of the Federal Government, to conform its views and action to the pressing exigencies presented by the state of affairs in Kentucky, it is hoped that there will be a cordial disposition to aid those efforts by the State authorities and the people.

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 236 patients. During the week 47 were admitted, 32 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 4 died.

THE MISSION OF THIS WAR FROM A COSMOPOLITAN POINT OF VIEW.

NUMBER THREE.

Letter from Don Rufino M. de Alfarrero y Campeon.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Repeating my former thanks, I again tax your liberality by offering a communication whose ideas you will not assent to; but as there are, I am certain, among your readers a larger number than you suspect whose opinions approach more closely to mine than to yours, I claim your indulgence more on their account than my own.

In a letter of some months ago, on "The Mission of This War," I predicted for your country "the growth of a new kind of government, less Federal, less Democratic, and less unstable in the tenure of office than you have had,"—"real government, founded possibly on the consent, but certainly on the obedience of the governed, instead of an agency of public servants whom their employers may, if they choose, condescend to obey."

Several of my friends have demanded of me a more definite shape for my prediction, some doubtless from simple curiosity, and others perhaps from a pious desire to fathom the deeply damned heterodoxy of which they suspect me. Though prophets of higher claim to inspiration than mine have ere now failed, from venturing on specification, I feel constrained, by the urgency of the demand, to incur a similar risk.

Among the questions which have been put to me are the following: "Do you believe that the United States will be subjected to an hereditary monarchy, or to an aristocracy or governing class—that universal suffrage will be curtailed, or that the State Governments will be absorbed by centralisms."

To all this I answer emphatically, "No," so far, at least, as this century is concerned, for my prophetic ken does not pretend to reach beyond the year of grace 1899. I say "no," because strong and pervasive popular feeling is opposed to changes of such extent, and the national want, as now felt, does not demand them. This, however, I do predict, because the national want demands it, and is already silently working it out by a revolution now going on in the minds of millions—a revolution to which popular prejudice is as surely giving way. I predict that before this generation has passed away, and probably before it is much older, your Chief Magistrate, though neither hereditary nor chosen for life, will be chosen for eight or ten years instead of four, and by a higher, more stable and more independent body of electors, and that he will govern through a responsible Ministry, appointed with the sanction of Congress and liable to be changed at the demand of that body. There will never be a governing class in the United States; but there will, at some time not very remote, be a division of functions between the classes that govern; for the substantial, enlightened and conservative portion of the community will demand and obtain the right of a separate suffrage and representation. Universal suffrage will continue; but it will be rendered innoxious by the division aforesaid, making the reflective element of society a check upon the impulsive and reckless. The Federal form will not be abandoned. State Governments will continue, with local elections and legislation, with Governors and Judges elected or appointed within the State. State rights, more properly called municipal, but under the old name, will continue to exist; but the designation, "State," though still kept up, will no longer carry with it the idea of sovereignty nor imply a claim to allegiance, nor will the Governor of a State any more be the General of a local militia or the Admiral of imaginary fleets. He will have no further concern about conscription; for the one nationality and allegiance will then be represented and defended by one Commander-in-Chief of all armed and organized forces, on land or sea. The clause in the Constitution prohibiting the States from keeping troops or ships-of-war in time of peace, unless with the consent of the National Government, will be applied to all kinds of forces and to all times.

Local law will still be enacted by the States; but not with the same immunity for abuse as heretofore, for the nation will not be deterred from legislating broadly on subjects heretofore reserved for State action, when the corruption or insufficiency of local law demands such interference. Should a State enslave a portion of its free population, or legalize polygamy, or sanction practices connected with marriage or divorce subversive of morality, Congress will no longer shrink from applying a remedy by overriding corrupt local law by sound national legislation for the "public welfare."

Of the vast multitude of thinking men in the United States who are deeply conscious that some such changes are alike needful and inevitable, there may be a few thousands who faintly express that opinion to others; but there are myriads who dare not utter it, and perhaps a greater number of myriads who almost fear to breathe it to themselves. Public opinion, till lately, pronounced your "*Constitution as it is*" the best form of government ever devised by human wisdom. That opinion, till lately, was real and full of vitality, but it is now a breathless corpse, still abjectly bowed to by those who feared its living voice; for it is the weakness of your people to dread public opinion after it is dead. In proof of this I might this day point to neighborhoods in the North where the name of Abolitionist is still viewed with the same terror as a church anathema was in the middle ages.

In a time of public doubts and fears you may have seen an anxious but irresolute crowd, all possessed by the same idea, but afraid to act on it, because each one thought he might be alone as to the feeling which was really pervasive. Then if but one in the whole assemblage had sufficient moral courage to speak out, a general cheer gave unity to the crowd and power to the leader.

Thus it will be in your country. At no distant day a guiding voice will be heard, whether from a convention or a leader I will not predict; but from some source it will come in tones to command overwhelming concurrence; and then the so-called Republic of WASHINGTON will, with little shock and no bloodshed, become what he himself would have made it, had his own ideas instead of the will of the country guided him.

The peaceful occurrence of such a change seems more probable now than five years ago would have seemed the Abolition Act which has lately passed Congress; for then the *divine institution* seemed stronger than anything human or political.

I predict these changes because the national want requires them. There is nothing with which the public mind is more strongly impressed as being calamitous to the country than the revolution to which it is subjected every four years, and which periodically threatens dissolution. One of those crises gave occasion for the rebellion of the South, and the next threatened a bloody convulsion at the North. Every change of administration, if it does nothing else, sweeps out of high and low office what little experience and instruction have been acquired during the last Presidential term, to replace them with the rawness of a new set of demagogues who have purchased spoils with their intrigues and votes.

The common sense which governs private business with regard to employes cannot, under your present system, be followed by government. Merchants and commercial corporations promote and reward tried merit, and never discard their agents and clerks merely because they have acquired experience and efficiency; nor do they discard them to make way for others of inferior or doubtful qualifications. The doctrine of rotation in office makes the spoil of salary an incentive to demagoguism; and its course is to seduce an hundred from industrious pursuits, only to give a brief reward to one, and often lasting corruption along with it. It has brought more inefficiency and dishonesty into office than would the most extreme opposite of official permanence, and has been alike demoralizing to the people and injurious to the Government. You will say, perhaps, that this rotation did not exist under the early Presidents. True; but having once been adopted, it can never be discarded, while President-making is carried on as at present, and as frequently. A President chosen by the people or their demagogues must have friends and enemies; and once the custom has been established, it will be as vain for any President as it was for Rough and Ready to say that he will not reward or punish them. Under the "Constitution as it is," (blessed be its memory when it is buried,) the pest must go on, and neither Congress nor any other power can stay it. The only remedy is to remove the choice of the President further from the people, and lengthen his term. The people see this, and the day is not distant when they will act on it.

In every country where the Chief Magistrate is elective, whatever be the form of his election, he is really chosen by a few men. If they be so designated by the Constitution that they must, from their official position in the nation, be its leading men, it is well; but if the election be left to the popular vote, as it really is in the United States, then the choice is made by the few men who manage and control the vote, and they are never of the wisest and best. Nominally your President is chosen by an electoral college, but its members vote as instructed by their constituents, and they vote as instructed by their party convention. Your President, therefore, is really chosen by the demagogues and office-seekers who compose that body. The President is pledged to those demagogues and they to their followers, to pay for the votes which elect him by the distribution of offices, so far as they will go; and hence the chief qualification for office is the merit of having electioneered and voted on the lucky side.

Any constitution which provides for the election of the national head has but this alternative: It must give the choice to a few of the highest or a few of the lowest; it cannot give it to a multitude of the latter, and the former do not form a multitude. Your Constitution has unluckily taken the dirty horn of the dilemma; but the founders did it unwittingly. Assuming that the people had not the sagacity needful for so high a choice, it was still thought that if intrusted with the choosing of electors, they would have the discretion to select wiser men than themselves, and trust to their judgment for a higher appointment. Hence the electoral college through which the framers vainly sought to give the superlative choice to a few of the highest. Notwithstanding the failure of the plan, the moral weight of the great men of that day for a time counteracted the error; for in that era, before conventions had germinated, the President not unfrequently appointed his successor, with the concurrence of the leading men of the nation, and the people, through their electors, ratified the choice. It was, in effect, though not in form, an election like that observed in the ancient Hebrew Republic, (an institution generally thought to be more divine than one I lately mentioned,) and the results of those elections, as a general rule, compare most favorably with the spawn of conventions, the Pierces and Buchanans of later days.

I do not assert that the popular choice or convention choice is always wrong. It is at times fortunate. There is an old adage, you know, which attributes luck to others than the wise. Popular choice has ere now been judicious, for when there is a man of the age, like WASHINGTON, his greatness is too obvious to all for the masses to go amiss. But any one acquainted with man and his history must be aware that, however sincere popular feeling may be, popular sagacity cannot generally be relied on for choosing the wisest and worthiest. The people's, or the convention's, good luck in choosing is usually owing to chance, as when they elected a rail-splitter, and, to their astonishment, found him a great man.

Since the President has to be chosen by a few men, let those few be the leading men of the nation, as attested by the position they have arisen to in its government, not by their brief prominence in a party. The National Senate, as the highest deliberative body, and as advisers of the Executive Chief, would be the most fitting electoral college for choosing his successor; for their position, and the character which raised them to it, would give some assurance of a wise selection, unbiased by corrupt motives. The Senators would have the chances largely in their favor of being more sagacious and honest, and less swayed by low prejudice and the passions of the hour, than any body of electors specially chosen for the occasion by the people, even if they were not, as now, the mere mouth-pieces of their constituents. Still more largely would the elite of the nation have the chances in their favor for making a wiser choice than the masses. The Senators not having, most of them, recently come from the people, not having been elected by popular vote, nor having been chosen as a medium through which to seek Executive patronage, would be under no pledge for the distribution of spoils. The President could then afford to spare efficiency, and spurn the low demagogue who might seek to supplant it; and the pestilence of rotation would be stayed.

The practice of Presidential reelection, which has been so frequent, evinces that your people have never been unfavorable to the idea of doubling the length of the term, and the growing desire for stability indicates that in this matter also there will be a change. There is one motive for it which alone would justify it. So many distinguished men have been demoralized, and so many of humbler class corrupted by Presidential aspirations, that they ought to be fostered as seldom as possible, and allowed to blossom, like the century plant, only at long intervals. To modify a sentiment of HOMER,

"Whatever day
Sees man a slave to White House hankerings,
Kills half his worth;"

and if the glorious old Greek had been writing of this kind of slavery instead of common bondage, I think he would have said "all his worth," instead of "half." Let the brain-turning and soul-selling temptation, then, arise as seldom in a lifetime as possible. When the aspirations of a giant demagogue, who might have been a great man, began the Kansas iniquity, he would have been less fatally lured, had four or six years been added to the leap allowed to ambition. Even when the lease of life is ample and the beginning of the political career early, temptation is not so strong, nor the incentive to base attitudes and crooked steps so vivid, if ambitious opportunities be eight or ten years apart, instead of four. The poor old man who gave a whole life of truckling and dodging for four years of Presidential infamy, might have tired out and given up the chase, had not the milestones of hope risen so frequently on his road.

But you may inquire what would the country do in case of an unlucky choice, which would then have to be borne with eight or ten years, instead of four. To this I reply that the Senate, especially if it were constituted on a higher basis than at present, would not be apt to make a dangerous selection; but whether it should or not, the lengthening of the term would inevitably carry with it another change which would obviate the peril referred to. The President of a long term would have to govern through a responsible Ministry. That Ministry would be appointed with the approbation of Congress, and be subject to be changed at the demand of that body, but, as a check on factious opposition, the Executive would have the power of dissolving the lower house, and appealing to the people through a new election. Under the present system a weak and headstrong President, short though be his term, could do an immense amount of harm in that space, and could carry on, through the whole of it, a ruinous policy, in spite of the utmost opposition of Congress, while a British sovereign would in a similar case be curbed and controlled by Parliament, though at the same time holding over it a rod of dissolution, which would restrain it from over-hasty action. The danger of an unlucky choice would be a light evil compared with the confusion caused by frequent change of Executive, and the impossibility of curbing a dangerous policy. The Senate of the United States, if they had the choice of President, would, I am confident, never fail to select a man of intellect equal, and generally superior, to that of the just and virtuous Queen who now reigns in Great Britain. What reign has been more prosperous than hers; when has the realm been better governed; and when have the people been more content and loyal than under VICTORIA? Yet, beloved as she is, no one attributes to her a high order of talent. Why is this seeming anomaly? Because a responsible Ministry, whose authority depends on the legislature, though never a clog to a talented executive chief, suffices to make up for the deficiencies of one less gifted.

When the world at large is daily growing more in favor of universal suffrage, it cannot and ought not to be repudiated by the United States; but universality does not necessarily imply unity. All men have rights, and are entitled to representation. There are some things which all can comprehend, and have a right to discuss and vote on; but higher things should be reserved to the elders of the people. Before this generation has passed away, your country will have another thing which the national want demands—a division of suffrage, each classificating speakers with its own voice. This idea, which has lately, for the first time, been agitated in this city in connection with municipal affairs, will some day be applied to your State and National Governments. The discussion of the matter in your journal and in some others is the first symptom of a wider latent demand you may suspect; but of the changes I have predicted, this will probably come latest and most gradually.

When the late French Republic was in the process of formation, after the dethronement of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and the Gallic plan of governing through one legislative body was commented on by the American press with much volubility, I was struck by an editorial on the subject in a paper of this city. Its profundity of statesmanship has seldom been excelled, even by a New-York editor. France, it said, did right in vesting all legislative functions in a House of Representatives, for, as she had neither sovereign States nor an aristocracy, she had nothing for a Senate to represent. This oracle did not perceive that all society has a reflective element and conservative interest which need a separate representation; and that France, above all other countries, if not under a despotism, needs the balance-wheel of a firmly-seated Senate to steady the State against the jar of popular excitement, and it was the very want of this which made the Republic so short-lived.

All society, from its most primitive to its most artificial form, embraces a reflective and an impulsive and reckless class. Where there is no dominant race, or ruling cast, there are still rich and poor, and, if conditions were equal in that respect, there would yet be old and young, educated and illiterate, men of family and fixed abode, and men without domestic or local ties. From these facts every community naturally resolves itself into two classes whose interests and political instincts differ from each other, and demand separate representations, that they may exercise a wholesome check and stimulation upon each other. The object for which the legislative branch of government is divided into two houses is lost if both are elected by the same constituency.

Age, education, family ties, settled abode and property, generate reflection and caution, and ought to form the qualifications of a senior class of suffrage, duly registered, and required under penalties to do their duty in voting. Such a body of suffrage would be the proper constituency for a State Senate, and that Senate ought to be the electors of the National Senators from their State. The National Senate would then represent not only the States in their corporate capacity, but also the conservative class of the nation.

If it be the proper mission of a House of Representatives to express the feelings, wishes, and passions of the people, it ought to be the office of a Senate to think for the people and supply their lack of wisdom. A House of Representatives may fitly be instructed by the people; but a Senate ought to be the people's instructor.

The Senate therefore ought, from the source of its authority, to be alike independent of the masses and the Executive, and by the long tenure of holding seats, and the rotary manner of filling their vacancies, ought moreover to preserve that lasting identity in its personality which alone can give tradition and continuity to wise policy.

The Senate of the United States makes an approach to these qualifications, but the State Senates do not, and the defect is growing sufficiently glaring to the people to justify my prediction that they will in this age reform it.

In your mother country the conservative interests of society were represented by an aristocracy; and the framers of your Constitutions, State and National, in their anxiety to avoid the abuses of that old institution imitated the rash action of one of SWIFT's allegorical characters. Jack, in the "Tale of a Tub," on inheriting his father's lace coat, was so anxious to reduce it to a style of Puritanical simplicity, that he tore out the seam to get clear of the galon which covered it. Your fathers, in their dread of aristocracy, repudiated all that might take its place, or perform its really useful functions, and provided no conservative element worthy of the name in the organic laws of the States, and did little better in the Constitution of the Union. The evil is felt in your tendency to revolution from slight causes which would have been quite apparent had slavery never existed; and more obviously, but perhaps not less injuriously, is it felt in the misgovernment of your cities, where the enlightened element has no power.

The eventual effect, I believe, will be to awaken in the staid and respectable classes the long dormant instinct of self-preservation, and with it the latent Political energy, which they never yet exerted, and which diffused sovereignty seems never yet to have made them feel, and will drive them to a combination against rabbledom and young America. The intelligence and ample means of those classes if once united on a high purpose with earnest zeal, and directed by leaders such as the occasion would call forth, would overcome the opposition of numbers and brute violence, and they who commenced the movement as a party would at length rise into a class entitled to separate representation. As you will doubtless demand a more specific description of this class of senior suffrage whose future birth I foresee, I will here inform you that, so far as my prophetic vision can grasp the matter, that class will consist mainly of men of family, not under thirty-five years of age, who have resided a certain number of years in the precinct where they vote, and can meet a requirement of education not to be got over by mere hentrack writing or school-boy reading, and who possess income or pay taxes to an amount not very excessive. Greater wealth or higher attainments than the ordinary requirement will probably admit men to the class without the qualifications of family and long residence. This would render to the majesty of gold only what is its due, and would not rank it above intelligence or create an aristocracy of wealth. It would merely band together the most earnest and reflective portion of the national brain in a classification accessible in *time* to all worthy of the elevation, and would do it more effectually than the peculiar interest which has given to the South its political and military strength. This demand must come from below—it cannot come from above, except through revolution. It cannot be created by an amendment of the Federal Constitution; but such an amendment may make the element available for national purposes, after it has originated with the people, locally, and worked its way up through municipalities to State Governments. When the Senate of each State represents local wisdom instead of demagoguery, than by a change in the highest organic law, State Senates will be required to choose national Senators, who will thus become the representatives of national wisdom.

The feeling in favor of this politico-social element has first found expression in this city; but it is not here, I opine, that the elements will first take root, nor is this the State in which it will first have power. The South, equally when dominant and when rebellious, has excelled the North in political sagacity and social tact; and even when subdued, she is likely to show the same superiority. The conquered South, when restored to State organization, will find forever gone the institution which caused her power and her ruin—the sinful and ever precarious interest which once united the wealth and intelligence of that section in proud and vigilant brotherhood. With the superior political instinct which is one of her traits, she will seek to replace it by political classification. There will this element take root, and thence will it spread.

My prophecy is ended. If, like a wicked and adulterous generation of former days, you ask for a sign, I will not refuse it, but refer you to an older prediction of mine, which you have already published; yet I do not demand that its approach to fulfillment be accepted as a voucher for the inspiration of this article, but only as an excuse for the audacity of prophesying a second time. Do not suppose that I am giving advice to your people, which would be presumptuous in an alien. I am merely giving my opinion as to what will hereafter come to pass; and if I have seemed to use argument, it was done merely to show the motives and course of reasoning in the public mind which will justify and induce the changes I have foreseen. *If I were giving advice* according to my own opinion of what would be best, I would plead for reforms of a very different kind, such as your country will never adopt.

As the first subject on which I addressed you was Mexico, and as it is one to which I always gladly revert, I cannot close this article without expressing the abiding hope I still feel that her regeneration is in progress, and her independence secure against foes on either side of the Atlantic. After suffering the curse of Republican anarchy for forty years, in consequence of following your unfortunate example, she seems to have reached a haven of safety. All the news we get of Imperial defeats end in the assurance that the authority of the crown is steadily extending, and every calumny fabricated against MAXIMILIAN ends in bringing to light some favorable trait in his policy or character. We lately heard that he had made a Southern adventurer the instrument for alienating the Northern provinces. We now hear that when that adventurer offered a scheme of fillibuster colonization, the Emperor remembered *Texas* and wisely answered "No." Among the signs of the day regarding this successor of Montezuma, it is not unworthy of remark that he has secured the hatred of the highest church authority and of the lowest democracy, which I think indicates his near approach to the happy medium of perfection; and I trust that Mexico, under his reign, will soon develop a capacity, if not for self-government, at *least* for self-preservation. If so, her future generations will venerate equally the names of JAMES MONROE and NAPOLEON III., the first because he raised for Mexican Independence a defensive barrier against the Holy Alliance, and the second because he raised for the same a barrier against the United States.

With assurances of high regard,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

The Programme to be Carried Out on the First Fair Day—Letters from Gov. Fenton, Vice-Admiral Farragut, Brig.-Gen. Hunt and the Mayor of Memphis.

The celebration of our recent victories which was to have taken place yesterday having been postponed on account of the rain storm which set in during Friday night, will be carried out according to the programme already published, to-morrow, or in the event of the weather again proving unpropitious, on the first fair day. Yesterday Jupiter Pluvius, as if in disgust at not having been made Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the ceremonial, intervened of his own motion, with a very damp and peremptory veto. As, however, the meteorological possibilities of the question had not been overlooked, the readers of the TIMES at least received seasonable notice of postponement by the lowering of the flags at the Astor House and elsewhere.

The postponement will only have the effect of giving the committee more time to perfect their arrangements, and of allowing those to join in the celebration who could not conveniently have done so yesterday.

The following letters were received yesterday by the Invitation Committee:

FROM GOV. FENTON.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 2, 1865.

Moses Taylor, Esq., Chairman, &c.

SIR: I acknowledge with gratification the receipt of your letter and a copy of the resolutions, adopted by a public meeting of the citizens, expressing the congratulations of the commercial community of our great metropolis on the brilliant success of the cause of the Union.

We have truly great reason for rejoicing. A war which, at the arbitrament of armies, the very existence of the Republic, and, with it, the success of free government everywhere is about to result in the triumphant maintenance of our institutions.

The people, realizing the issue, was not to determine whether this or that political organization should succeed, but whether the life of the nation should be preserved, resolved to defend and perpetuate its power and glory, in full force and vigor. This resolution they have sustained with great unanimity.

With pious gratitude they acknowledge that the glorious achievements of our soldiers and citizens are due, not to the arm of flesh merely, but to Him who doeth "according to his will in the army of Heaven and among the inhabitants of earth." Your proposed celebration is worthy of your imperial city, and of the patriotic citizens to whom the cause of the Union owes so much.

The treason of 1860-1 is alone to be crushed; the head of the serpent is already bruised under the heel of our invincible leaders, and their patriotic coworkers in arms. The infamous treachery of South Carolina has been expiated. Her soil is now held by the defenders of national integrity and republican liberty. The conspirators have been baffled at the very seat of their empire.

It is due to the gallant band that defended Sumter when she was bombarded by traitor forces, that they should receive marked honor upon her reclamation. I concur most heartily, therefore, in the suggestions that the President should send a man-of-war to the harbor of Charleston, bearing the heroic Gen. ANDERSON and the same flag which he defended till hope had become futile—that flag which he saluted and lowered, but did not surrender. Let him replace it upon the parapet which it has already made glorious.

I would join you if my duties at the Capitol did not prevent, and add my voice to your loudest acclaim to our country and its heroes.

May the news of our victories and progress soon be succeeded by the glad intelligence that GRANT and SHERMAN, always sagacious and victorious, have achieved that triumph which will enable us to shout, "The rebellion was!" Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FENTON.

FROM VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1865.

Charles P. Daly, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Nothing would give me more pleasure than to comply with your request, so far as being present on the glorious occasion of your meeting, but my public duties are such as positively to prevent it.

I hope, therefore, you will excuse me to the committee, and express to them my thanks for their kind consideration and courtesy.

With my best wishes for a perfect success in your patriotic efforts, I remain, very sincerely, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT, Vice-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1865.

Hon. Chas. P. Daly, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to join in the celebration of Union victories, and also to address the great meeting.

The latter I beg to decline, but will join with the greatest pleasure, with my staff, in the procession and proceedings generally. I am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

L. C. HUNT, Brigadier-General.

A GREETING FROM MEMPHIS.

The following dispatch was received from Memphis:

MEMPHIS, March 4, 1865.

Col. Frank E. Howe, Secretary of Committee, &c:

The City of Memphis sends greeting to the metropolis of the nation on this day of national jubilee. In the future glory of our reunited nation, may the people of the South, who have been deluded by wicked and designing men, recognize the defenders of the Union as their own benefactors and deliverers.

CHANNING RICHARDS, Provisional Mayor.

The Post-office and the mails will close to-morrow, if the celebration takes place, at noon.

The following bands, attached to the regular regiments in our harbor, reported yesterday to Col. HOWE, at the Astor House: Seventh Infantry Band, D. WIGAND, leader; Sixth Infantry, WILLIAM BOLUSKA; Twelfth Infantry, N. DAUCH; Fifth Artillery, F. WEDEMEYER; Governor's Island Band, CHARLES REHN. These bands number 118 men.

The Union League Club will display, on the morning of the procession, the flags carried by Admiral FARRAGUT on the Mississippi and Mobile, torn by rebel shot.

The First Division, under Gen. SANDFORD, hold themselves in readiness for to-morrow or whenever they may be called upon, to take part in the procession, and the Fire Department, Civic Societies, Trade Organizations, &c., &c., almost without exception, may be expected to participate whether the celebration takes place to-morrow or at some more distant day.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—Pursuant to division orders, the parade ordered for this day is hereby countermanded.

The regiment will parade on Monday, 6th inst., in full uniform, with overcoats.

Roll-call of companies at 10¾ o'clock A. M.

By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

LIST OF SPEAKERS WHO HAVE ACCEPTED:

Edward Pierrepont, Rev. E. H. Chapin, John Van Buren, David Dudley Field, Judge Allen, Rev. W. H. Boole, Judge Gilbert Dean, W. E. Dodge, A. Oakey Hall, Gen. B. F. Bruce, Judge Daly, Rev. J. A. R. Thompson, John R. Brady, Gen. John Cochrane, D. L. Goddington, W. M. Broome, Joseph H. Choate, Hiram Walbridge, George T. Noyes, E. Delafield Smith, Chauncey Shaffer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Committee of Arrangements earnestly request that all trades, civic societies, and others, taking part in the procession on Monday, will be on the division ground assigned to them in the published programme, not later than 11 o'clock A. M. The head of column will move promptly at the hour designated. Invited guests are notified to assemble at 12 o'clock precisely, on Monday, at the Gramercy Park Hotel, in Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, where carriages will be provided to convey them to their place in the line. For the committee,

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman,

FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary.

A Part of the Celebration that Did Take Place.

A strange apparition flitted through Printing-house-square yesterday morning, a remnant of the masquerade carnival; a wonder to the urchins who have their habitat in the park and "blag your boots," or abuse you, if you refuse to have them blacked. "A part of the procession," says one. "Barnum's Arab," says another, "Ned Buntline," said the older ones to whom the face was familiar. The old boys were right; it was Ned Buntline returned to the scene of his former exploits in the costume of a modern Greek—a red fez cap, white satin tunic reaching almost to the knee, white silk stockings, red merino leggings, laced up over the calf of the leg, red shoes, and a blue girdle around the waist, a classical and patriotic combination of the national colors, composed the dress of this extraordinary figure. Without much regard for the proprieties of gender, Mr. BUNTLINE remarked that he was the Goddess of Liberty, and was about to head the procession at the celebration of our victories. The original programme being set aside on account of the weather, the small boys of the neighborhood improvised a procession, and the "Goddess of Liberty," represented as a modern Greek, marched up Chatham-street at their head.

ANNA E. DICKINSON will repeat, in the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening next, the lecture on "Woman's Work and Wages," which she lately delivered in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and of which the *Independent* said: "Having heard Miss DICKINSON many times, we are free to say that we never knew her to be more impressive, sympathetic, and all-conquering than on this occasion. Certainly the most accomplished of public speakers might have been abundantly content with the charm and spell wrought by this young enchantress upon the large audience which laughed and wept at her discourse in Brooklyn. Such a speech, from such a speaker, was a salutary sermon; and we envy not the temper of mind of any man or woman in that audience who was not touched, quickened, and bettered by that womanly appeal in behalf of woman's work and pay."

PRAYER FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—The Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street was opened yesterday for prayer and discourse on the Inauguration of President LINCOLN. The Rev. Drs. GANSE, ADAMS, RICE and COX, and Professor SCHAFF took part in the exercises, which were edifying to the comparatively few persons in attendance.

ALLEGED RECEIVERS.—Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, arrested JOSEPH COHEN, MAX S. HIRSCHBACK and GUSTON HARRIS, Prussians, in whose hands he had found nearly $500 worth of goods that were stolen from Mr. N. B. FALCONER's store, at No. 134 Church-street, on the night of the 25th ultimo. The prisoners were held for examination by Justice DOWLING.

A True Story.

DIDICATED TO THE SICK.

There dwelt in the swamps a pale, bilious mechanic:
His muscles were strengthless, his blood it was chill;
And the wife of his bosom believed, in her panic,
The husband she worshipped was hopelessly ill.
Seeking daily for help, in her wifely devotion,
All vainly she tried pill and powder and potion—
Till at last, when a prey to grief's wildest emotion,
Of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS she heard from a friend.

She purchased the cordial, half hoping, half fearing,
A prayer on her lip, and a tear in her eye;
And taking his hand, with words kindly and cheering,
Besought him the tonic for her sake to try.
As he drank, a new life through his system seemed stealing.
Each following draught did its mission of healing,
Until strong in health, and most grateful in feeling,
He told the "true story" here twined into song.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

BANTA.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 3, in the 73d year of her age, HESTER, widow of Garret Banta.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. W. Mannaring, No. 58 King-st. Remains to be taken to English Neighborhood Cemetery for interment.

HOWLAND.—On Friday evening, March 3, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, WILLIAM H. HOWLAND, of Morristown, N. J., in the 59th year of his age, son of the late John H. Howland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—At Rome, Italy, on Friday, Jan. 27, MARIE LOUISE, wife of Alfred Lockwood, and daughter of Elias Wade, Jr., of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 22 West 26th-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOGER.—On Friday, March 3, FRANKLIN, son of J. G. and Jane Moger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 139 East 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

MOUNT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, March 2, ELLEN CAROLINE, youngest child of Reuben B. and Margaret Mount, aged 1 year and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 120th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Fare thee well, sweet bud of beauty,
Little angel, fare thee well,
For thou wert too pure and lovely
In a world like this to dwell.

MEDINA.—On Saturday, March 4, CARLOS S. DE MEDINA, of Havana, Cuba, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, near Lexington-av.

OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 4, LUCY TAYLOR, relict of the late Dr. Osborn, of New-York, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. T. T. Payne, No. 67 1st-place, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to East Hampton, L. I., for interment.

SWANSBORO.—On Saturday, March 4, of pneumonia, SARAH, wife of William Swansboro, aged 45 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

SMITH.—On Friday, March 3, MARY GREENLEAF WOODS SMITH, daughter of Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., aged 11 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAND BOOK OF DINING—COMPRISING the ART OF DINING on correct principles, consistent with easy digestion, the avoidance of corpulency, and the cure of leanness. By BRILLAT SAVARIN. 1 vol. 12 mo. cloth. $1 25.

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ANNA E. DICKINSON ON "THE WORK AND WAGES OF WOMEN," at the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, March 10. Particulars hereafter.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Lectures on *The Church as the Brotherhood in Christ*, will be delivered (D. V.) by Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, in the Chapel of the Institution, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, during the season of Lent, commencing Sunday, 5th inst. On these occasions collections will be made in aid of the Hospital, which, it is hoped, will be materially benefited, as it has been in former years, by the Lenten offerings of its friends. Service to begin at 4 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Syrophenician Woman, an Example of the Prayer of Faith.* And at 7½ P. M., the first of a series of discourses on the doctrines of the Bible. Subject—*The Primeval State and Fall of Man.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*What is Universalism?* Inquirers and all who would not unjustly oppose Universalism, without knowing what it is, are specially invited to hear. Morning service at 10½.

STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of Boston, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on SUNDAY 5th instant, and Rev. J. S. BACKUS, D. D., Secretary of American Baptist Home Missionary Society, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Pressing Claims of the New States and Territories and of the South.*

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY—DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.—Mr. WILLIS speaks at 10½ o'clock, on *The Deathlessness of the Soul.* 7½—Lecture to young men and women—*True Manhood and Womanhood.* Conference, 3 o'clock. Question—*What is a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

ORPHANS' HOME.—A SERMON WILL BE preached in behalf of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopalian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 5, by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 28th-st. and 9th-av. The services are to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the institution.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of East 31st-st. Rev. Dr. WESTON, Pastor. A public meeting will be held in this church, in aid of the objects of the National Freedman's Relief Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 5th inst. Speakers—Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, Rev. JAMES WOOLSEY and Rev. Dr. MITCHELL.

"OUR NATION'S VICTORIES AND hopes" will be the theme of discourse by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 5. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. CROOK'S will preach in the morning. Strangers invited. Seats free to all parts of the church.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Betanie Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE HOLY CITY—NEW JERUSALEM—*A New Dispensation of Divine Truth.*—Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the new church (Swedenborgian) house of worship, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The public are cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on the 5th inst. by the Pastor, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and the Communion Service at 3½ P. M. Also, preaching corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and at the corner of Dover and Water-sts. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

AID FOR THE FREEDMEN.—A MEETING, on behalf of the Freedmen pressing within our army lines, will be held SUNDAY EVENING, March 5, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE and Rev. JAMES J. WOOLSEY. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM. (Swedenborgian.)—Services every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject to-morrow evening—*The Doctrine of Redemption and Atonement.* Seats free.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS will meet SUNDAY at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS speaks at 7½ P. M., and the Moral Police Fraternity holds its Monthly Meeting at 10½ A. M. Seats free, and all invited.

IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?—Subject continued in an address by Dr. ROBINSON, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Dr. TRALL and other distinguished physicians, will speak. Subject at 3 P. M.—*Religious Improvement.*

REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR WILL PREACH on SUNDAY EVENING, March 5, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., the second and last part of the sermon on—*The History of the English Translation of the Bible.* Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—The Original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Sup't. Principal Sunday School at 3 o'clock P. M. Select pieces sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the [illegible]

PROPHECY MADE PLAIN.—THE MESSENGER of the Judgment Dispensation will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Time and Manner of Impending Grand Events.* Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will preach in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. EDWARD A. BRADLEY, Assistant Minister of Calvary Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DELIVER his last lecture on Modern Universalism, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Its Identity with Liberal Christianity and its Leaders.*

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av. Rev. A. H. WYATT, Pastor. Services SUNDAY, March 5, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*The Demands of the Nation upon its Young Men.* Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE "PRAYING BAND," (S. HALSTEAD, leader,) will conduct the services at the 24th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, March 5. Meetings commence at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. Dr. LEONARD at 7½ P. M.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 22D-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach morning and evening, SUNDAY, March 5. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROPHETIC LECTURES—THE SIXTH OF the course on Daniel, by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be given at University Buildings, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The History and Doom of Anti-Christ.* Seats free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine-st. Believers' Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, OF Eastern Pennsylvania, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Ash Wednesday and Jubilee Saturday.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE, SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Work of the Town of Mansoul; Praying in the Holy Ghost.* Services at 7½.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Daniel, 5.*

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn., will preach on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—In Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. S. F. FARMER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER her lecture on *The Work and Wages of Women,* at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 10.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—28th-st. and 9th-av. Third service EVERY SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

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The Defence of Canada.

The following is the essential portions of a report made to the British War Department by Col. JERVOIS, R. E., on the defences of Canada. The report was ordered by the department:

I observed that although, owing to the length and nature of the frontier of Canada, it was impossible to protect it throughout its whole extent, an enemy must nevertheless acquire possession of certain vital points before he could obtain any decided military advantage; that there are only a *few* such points; and that if proper arrangements were made for the defence of those places by the construction of fortifications, the provision of gunboats, and the improvement of communications, the militia and volunteer forces of the country, if properly organized and aided by British troops, would be enabled to hold them during the period (only about six months in the year) when military operations on a large scale could be carried on against them, and thus those forces could resist an attack with the best possible chance of success. I pointed out that under this view the positions of the greatest military importance in the country are Montreal and Quebec; Montreal, because, being at the head of the sea-navigation of the St. Lawrence and the focus of all communication by land and water between the eastern and western districts, it is the commercial and strategical capital of Canada, and, from its position on the frontier, is, moreover, the point upon which the enemy could most readily make a grand attack; Quebec, as being the first point of military communication between Canada and Great Britain, and the point to which the British forces must retire if overpowered. I stated that with those two points placed in a condition for defence, and the river between Montreal and Quebec commanded by iron-plated vessels, a successful resistance could be made to any attempt to subjugate the country so long as Great Britain had command of the sea.

I observed at the same time that, although looking at the question from a purely military point of view, the defence of Lower Canada was by far the most important consideration, I was, nevertheless, aware of the objections that would be raised if no provision were made for the defence of the country to westward of Montreal. I remarked that it was quite possible, under certain conditions, and with sufficient men and means, to devise a scheme for the defence of Upper Canada, the conditions referred to being that efficient communication should be established with the western districts; that the country between Lake St. Louis and Lake Ontario should be protected by naval, in combination with military means; that a naval depot should be provided at Kingston, which place should be fortified so as to form a secure harbor for gunboats on Lake Ontario. With the naval command of that lake, troops acting for the defence of the western peninsula of Canada, might, if overpowered, fall back upon its shore at Toronto, where, if proper works were constructed, they might act in conjunction with the naval force for the defence of that position, either until reinforcements arrived from other parts of the country, or until the Winter season obliged the enemy to retire.

The proposals for permanent defences contained in my report to the Canadian Government may be divided under two heads: First, the defence of Canada so far as there is communication for ocean steamships—*i. e.*, as far westward as Montreal inclusive. Second, the defence of the country to westward of Montreal.

Under the first head it is proposed that permanent works of fortification shall be constructed for the defence of Montreal and Quebec. Under the second head it is proposed to fortify Kingston, and to construct certain permanent works for the defence of Toronto and Hamilton against an attack from the lake.

I regard the works for the defence of Montreal and Quebec as being of the most pressing importance

I estimate the cost of Quebec at	£200,000
Those for Montreal at	443,000
And that the armaments for the works at those places will cost about	100,000

The works of fortifications recommended at Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, will cost about £500,000, and the armaments for those places about £100,000.

With respect to the condition of the local forces of Canada, I have the honor to state, for the information of your Lordship, that there already exist in the principal towns of Canada several corps of volunteer militia of the different arms of the service, according to the last reports, amounting in the aggregate to 21,700 men; these frequently turn out for drill, and are paid by the Government for their services. I saw several of the volunteer regiments turn out at Quebec; they were well dressed and appointed; their appearance was soldierlike, and they went through a field-day very creditably. I have reason to believe that the volunteer militia of Montreal, Toronto, and other places are at least equal in efficiency to the volunteers at Quebec. A great proportion of the officer of these corps have obtained certificates of proficiency from military boards before whom they have presented themselves for examination.

As I have already stated, a military school has been established at Toronto, in connection with one of Her Majesty's regiments, and with most satisfactory results. If the British troops were taken away from the western districts the means of instruction for the militia in that part of the country would at the same time be withdrawn, and thus a very bad effect would be produced among the people of Canada generally.

I beg, therefore, respectfully to represent to your Lordship that the troops at present in the western peninsula should not be at present withdrawn, but that, on the contrary, every encouragement should be afforded to the organization of the militia in that part of the country by the presence of an Imperial regiment at such station as the Provincial Government may select for the formation of another military school on the same principles as those which have been established at Toronto and Quebec.

English Comment on the Capture of Fort Fisher.

LETTER FROM CAPT. COLES, INVENTOR OF THE ENGLISH TURRET SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: The fall of Fort Fisher, as you truly remark, presents points of deep interest to the country and to those who study the art of war. I am convinced to a very great extent of the soundness of Admiral PORTER'S conclusions, for there can be no doubt that *Fort Fisher was a much more formidable work than the Malakhoff, with the advantage of modern ordnance and science.* But when he draws an exulting comparison between the prolonged and honorable resistance of the Malakhoff against the allied forces of Great Britain and France and the rapid capture of Fort Fisher by the Federals, I must beg to differ, as there is no analogy in the events; for, while Fort Fisher "was captured by a handful of men, under the fire of the guns of the fleet," and in "seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest," the Malakhoff Tower was free from the fire of the guns from the allied fleets. We once went in at the sea faces of Sebastopol with an enormous force of wooden ships, unaided by iron-clads, and we never tried it again. All who saw these magnificent fleets of wooden ships defied by a lesser number of guns in a fortress deplored this waste of power, dooming thousands of fine fellows to be comparatively inactive spectators of a great struggle. This first suggested to me the necessity of having some machines better adapted for the offensive purposes of warfare than wooden three-deckers like the *Victoria*, and I then proposed monitors, or rather "Lady Nancy" rafts, for this purpose. How far my views were right has been answered by the fall of Fort Fisher, although it may be said the monitors did not succeed at Charleston. But an attack by sea to be successful must always depend upon being able to concentrate a numerical superiority of guns against any portion of a stronghold, so as to silence its offensive powers, when the other contingent and outlying works must fall in detail, if not evacuated, as in the case of Fort Fisher. But in the Charleston affair there were only 63 guns afloat brought to bear against some 100 guns, besides the difficulties of an intricate channel and confined waters. At present I will leave the question of forts and ships, as now the great interest of this country is ship against ship, for it is in the open sea we shall have to test our supremacy, and it is as well in the great race of reconstruction now going on to weigh carefully Admiral PORTER'S and others' remarks, elicited as they have been by actual warfare.

In your leading article of the 6th you point out the tonnage of these monitors. First, let me call your attention to the smallness of these vessels compared with any we have that could attempt to cope with them. The smaller monitors are 1,034 tons, and the *Monadnock*, although only 1,564 tons, Admiral PORTER says would destroy any vessel we have in the British navy. In this I cannot agree with the gallant Admiral, for I believe the *Royal Sovereign*—though but a conversion—if she had proper guns supplied her, to be a good match for the *Monadnock*. However, on both sides of the water it now appears to be admitted that in actual fight of ship against ship the turret ship must have great superiority. Our larger ships run up to 6,000 tons, and we have no iron-clad approaching so small a tonnage as these monitors, except the *Research* and *Enterprise*, which have not as yet been tried in a gale of wind, and cannot even attempt to carry these heavy guns.

Admiral PORTER says, for all services he would prefer the *Ironsides* to the *Monadnock*, but that the latter would be more than a match for her.

I have not the list of the Federal navy before me, but I believe the *Ironsides* is 3,400 tons, and consequently twice as large as the *Monadnock*. Therefore the question is now reduced to the respective seagoing qualities of these vessels and general comforts of the crew while on service. This, however, must be a matter of comparison, as we find from the little experience gained at sea with our iron-clads that they are condemned as seagoing vessels, except the four first constructed—*Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Defence* and *Resistance*, which leads us to the unpalatable conclusion that the bulk of our ironclads are little better than floating batteries, but could all be knocked to pieces by the *Royal Sovereign* or *Monadnock*. The experience of the monitors in gales of wind (which none of ours have been in except the *Warrior* and *Prince Consort*) will show that the turret principle, adapted for sea-going ships as I propose, would possess a very great advantage over our fleet of floating batteries, both for comfort and the essentials of a sea-going ship.

We hear of these monitors being only one or two feet out of the water, with their turrets amidships, yet riding out these gales, and weathering them better than other vessels in their company. The sea-going ships I propose are so far similar to these monitors that the protected or weightiest portion of the vessel extends only a few feet out of water, with the turrets amidships, but, instead of being wholly exposed, the lower portion and base of the turret is protected by a square or circular box, which admits of another deck and light topsides being built up at the extremities over which the guns fire, and giving this extra space between decks for the accommodation of the crew above the water line, instead of their being cooped up below the water line. The weight of this extra deck and upper works would require but a small increase of tonnage to these monitors, and would not then bring them up to anything like half the tonnage of our sea-going *Warrior* or floating batteries, at the same time preserving the light ends, which, with weights centralized, is the secret of these monitors' good behavior in a seaway, and thus combining a commodious vessel with a deck sufficiently high out of the water to give the usual comfort in a moderate sea, but at the same time retaining the fighting powers of these monitors.

I will not enter into particulars of defensive powers beyond that on the turret principle, from the small area to be plated in proportion to the broadside system, greater thickness of armor can be given, or with the same thickness, greater speed. Admiral PORTER says he would rather be behind a wooden vessel's side where he knew what was coming than inside a turret, but that the Captains of the monitors have the greatest confidence in their vessels; and the few casualties in the monitors show us the gallant Admiral would have a better chance of telling his tale after fighting an action behind ten inches of iron in a turret than three feet of wood.

The American reports are well worth attention. Every word of Admiral PORTER'S should be weighed, and, for my part, those opinions, as well as the Rolfe Krake's and Russian monitors' behavior in gales of wind, leave me nothing further to say. *But as nearly all our heavy iron-clads, which Lord C. Paget tells us have cost nearer half than a quarter of a million each, are not seaworthy*, is it not a pity that in the year 1865 we should have no sea-going turret ship in the British navy which, by a fair and unprejudicial trial, would enable us to judge for ourselves how far the Americans are right, and the turret can be used for security to our country and commerce?

Since writing the above I have received a publication from America, in which, in describing the difference between the ordinary ship and the monitor model, Commodore RODGERS says:

"It has these advantages: The monitor has the least possible surface to be plated, and, therefore, takes the least possible tonnage to float armor of a given thickness, or, with a given tonnage, allows the greatest possible thickness of armor, and, consequently, the greatest possible impregnability. The ability to carry armor is proportionable to the tonnage, but the monitor of 844 tons has actually thicker plating than the *Ironsides* of 3,480 tons, and the *Warrior* of 6,000; and yet the *Ironsides* and *Warrior* have only the middle portion of their hulls plated, their ends being merely of wood without armor. The guns of the monitors, near the centre of motion, are supported upon the keel and kelsons, upborne by the depth of water under them, and carried by the whole strength of the hull. In monitors heavier guns are, therefore, practicable than can ever be carried in broadside out upon the ribs of a ship. In the monitors concentration of guns and armor is the object sought. In them the plating is compressed into inches of elevation, while in the *Ironsides* class it is extended over feet; and the comparatively numerous guns distributed over the decks of the *Ironsides* class are moulded into a few larger ones in the turrets of the monitors." Yours faithfully,

SOUTHSEA, Feb. 8. COWPER P. COLES.

Speech of the French Emperor.

The French Chambers were opened on Feb 15 by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes:

At the period of your former meeting I hoped to smooth away for you, by a Congress, the difficulties which threatened the repose of Europe. It has been otherwise; I regret it, for the sword often cuts through questions without solving them; and the only basis of a durable peace is the satisfaction given by the agreement of sovereigns to the true interests of peoples.

In presence of the conflict which has arisen on the shores of the Baltic, my Government, divided between its sympathies for Denmark and its good will for Germany, has observed the strictest neutrality. Called to a conference to give its opinion, it confined itself to making prevail the principle of nationalities, and the right of peoples to be consulted concerning their fate. Our language, in accordance with the reserved attitude we purposed to maintain, was moderate and friendly to the two parties.

In the centre of Europe the action of France ought to be exercised more resolutely. I wish to render possible the solution of a difficult problem. The convention of Sept. 14, disentangled from passionate interpretations, consecrates two great principles—the strengthening of the new Kingdom of Italy and the independence of the Holy See. The provisional and precarious state which excited so many alarms is about to disappear. It is no longer separate members of the Italian country seeking to be united by feeble bonds, to a little State situated at the foot of the Alps; it is a great country, which, elevating itself above local prejudices, and scorning thoughtless impulses, boldly transports its capital to the heart of the Peninsula, and places it in the midst of the Apennines as in an impregnable citadel. By that act of patriotism Italy constitutes herself definitely, and, at the same time, reconciles herself with Catholicity. She engages to respect the independence of the Holy See, to protect the frontiers of the Roman States, and thus permits us to withdraw our troops. The Pontifical territory, efficaciously guaranteed, is placed under the safeguard of a treaty, which solemnly binds the two Governments. The convention is not then an arm of war, but a work of peace and conciliation.

In Mexico the new throne is becoming consolidated; the country is being pacified, its immense resources are being developed—happy effect of the valor of our soldiers, the good sense of the Mexican population, and the intelligence and energy of the Sovereign.

In Japan our marine, united to that of England, Holland and the United States, has given a new proof of what it can do.

In Africa, a sudden insurrection has intervened to trouble the security of our possessions, and show how ignorant certain tribes still are both of our force and our benevolent institutions. It is at the moment when, by a spirit of generous justice, we were assuring the property of the soil to the Arab population; when, by liberal measures, we attempted to make that abused people comprehend that, far from oppressing, we wish to call it to the benefit of civilization—it is at that moment, I say, that, misled by religious fanaticism, the neighboring Arabs of the desert raised the standard of revolt. In spite of the difficulties of the places and the severity of the weather, our army, conducted with ability, soon gave an account of the insurrection; and after the combat, no bloody repression, no useless severity saddened the victory. The zeal of the experienced chief placed at the head of Algeria, the unity of the restored command, the declaration of the generous designs of France, everything will concur, I hope, to prevent the return of the late disorders.

Thus all our expeditions approach their termination. Our land troops have evacuated China. The marine suffices to maintain our establishments in Cochin China. Our army in Africa is about to be reduced. That of Mexico already returns to France, the garrison of Rome will return soon, and, closing the temple of war, we shall be able with pride to inscribe upon a new triumphal arch these words—"To the glory of the French armies for victories gained in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and in America."

Let us give ourselves up without alarm to the works of peace. The interval of the sessions has been employed in searching for the means of augmenting the moral and material welfare of the people; and every useful and true idea is sure of being received by me and adopted by you. Let us examine, then, the proper measures to increase the prosperity of the empire.

Religion and public instruction are the objects of my constant preoccupation. All the forms of worship enjoy an equal liberty. The Catholic clergy exercises, even beyond its own ministry, a legitimate influence. By the law of instruction it gives its concurrence in the education of youth; by the electoral law it may enter the public councils; by the constitution it has a seat in the Senate. But the more we surround it with consideration and deference the more we count upon its respecting the fundamental laws of the State. It is my duty to remain intact the rights of the civil power, which since St. Louis no Sovereign of France has ever abandoned. The development of public instruction deserves your care. In the country of universal suffrage every citizen ought to be able to read and write. A project of law will be presented to you still further to disseminate primary instruction.

I am endeavoring every year to set aside the obstacles which for so long a time have in France opposed the free expansion of individual initiative. By the law on coalitions voted last year, those who work, as well as employers, have learned to settle their differences between themselves, without having always recourse to the intervention of the Government, which is powerless to regulate relations so variable between demand and supply. To-day, projects will have for their object to leave greater liberty to commercial associations, and set aside the responsibility, always illusory, of the Crown lawyers. I have been firm in destroying every obstacle opposed to the creation of societies destined to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. In permitting the establishment of these societies without abandoning the guarantees of public security, we shall facilitate a most useful experiment. The council of state has studied with care a measure which tends to give to the municipal and general councils greater attributes. The communes and departments will be called thus themselves to manage their own affairs, which, decided on the spot, will be more frequently resolved. This reform will complete the sum of the dispositions taken to simplify or suppress minute regulations which uselessly complicated the work of administration.

Freedom of trade, inaugurated by the treaty with England, has been extended to our relations with Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway. The same principles ought naturally to apply to shipping. A law is under consideration to establish upon the sea that competition which alone excites progress.

Lastly, the rapid completion of our railways, canals and roads, is the necessary complement of commercial amelioration. We shall accomplish this year one portion of our task, in inviting individual enterprises, or in applying to public works the resources of the State without compromising the good economy of our finances, and without having recourse to credit. The facility of communication in the interior as well as abroad renders exchange active, stimulates industry and prevents too great scarcity, as also too great abundance of productions, the effects of which are by turn hurtful either to the consumer or to the producer. The more our merchant marine extend, the more easy will transport become, and people will not have to complain of those sudden changes in the prices of articles of primary necessity.

It is thus that we shall be able to remove the partial distress under which agriculture suffers. Some attribute this distress to the suppression of the sliding scale. They forget that in 1851, when the sliding scale still existed, the price of corn was considerably lower, and that this year even exportations of grain exceed greatly the importations. It is, on the contrary, due to a liberal legislation, due to the impulse given to all the elements of national wealth, that our foreign commerce, which in 1851 amounted to 2,614,000,000*f.*, amount to-day to the prodigious figure of more than 7,000,000,000*f.*

Passing to another order of ideas, measures will be proposed to you which will have for their object to increase the guarantees of individual liberty. The first authorizes admission to provisional liberty, with or without guarantee; even in criminal matters it will diminish the rigor of preventive detention. The second suppresses the *contrainte par corps* (personal detention) in civil and commercial matters—an innovation which is, however, but the reappearance of a very ancient principle. From the earliest ages of Rome it was decided that the property, and not the body of the debtor, should be held responsible for the debt.

Let us continue, then, to follow the path traced out abroad. Let us live in peace with the different Powers, and only allow the voice of France to be heard for right and justice. At home let us protect religious ideas without yielding up in any way the rights of civil power, diffuse instruction in all classes of society, simplify without destroying our admirable administrative system, give to the communes and the departments a life more independent—arouse individual initiative, and the spirit of association, and finally elevate the soul and the body of the nation. But while making ourselves the ardent promoters of useful reform, let us maintain with firmness the basis of the Constitution. Let us oppose the exaggerated tendencies of those who provoke changes with the sole object of sapping that which we have founded. Utopia is to good what illusion is to truth; and progress is not the realization of a theory more or less ingenious, but the application of the results of experience, consecrated by time, and accepted by public opinion.

The Prince Napoleon's Ball.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday Evening, Feb. 12.

Prince NAPOLEON'S much talked of ball came off last night, and more than fulfilled the anticipations that were formed of it. It was not only the first *fête* on a grand scale given in the Palais Royal since the death of King JEROME, but the most *recherché* one, out of the Tuileries, of which there is any record since the restoration of the present dynasty. Twenty-two salons were thrown open, and as several of them are not large, the 1,400 invited guests filled the rooms to overflowing. Everyone of these salons has a peculiar character of its own. Several of them have only lately been redecorated and newly finished, and were used for the first time on this occasion. The Prince, who is passionately fond of the fine arts, has greatly added to the embellishments of the historical Palais Royal since his father's decease. The sculpture gallery contains busts and statues of many members of the BONAPARTE family at various ages. A bust of Prince NAPOLEON, taken when he was three or four years old, represents him as a child of extraordinary beauty. A fine group of three children perpetuates the outward semblance of Prince JEROME, (the deceased brother of Prince NAPOLEON,) the Princess MATHILDE, and Prince NAPOLEON himself, in their infancy. A statue of King JEROME'S wife bears a striking resemblance to Princess MATHILDE at the present day. In the middle of this gallery is a remarkable model of a Roman temple of the Greek school. One little room contains busts of NAPOLEON I. at various ages, from 1780 to 1812; and also several chairs and other articles of furniture taken from the room in which he was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1769. A delightful soft-carpeted gallery, used last night as a passage to the supper-room, is lined on each side with well-executed bronze busts of French celebrities—VOLTAIRE, MOLIERE, RACINE, BOILEAU, &c. On the walls of many of the salons we recognize many modern pictures purchased by Prince NAPOLEON; among these are M. MOREAU'S "Œdipus and the Sphinx" in the exhibition of last year, M. PILS' battle-piece, representing Prince NAPOLEON leading his division at Alma, and some of M. GEROME'S startling nudities. Mdlle. RACHEL must have been a favorite in the Palais Royal, for we see her physiogomy frequently repeated in statues, portraits, and fancy pictures. The best portrait ever made of BERANGER—that by ARY SCHEFFER—adorns this choice gallery. The finest room of all—the most charming room I ever saw in my life—is the billiard-room. The one billiard-table in the centre occupies but a small portion of the area. Luxurious sofas, arm-chairs, and solid tables, disposed for comfort and convenience, are studded around. On one of these tables I saw interesting albums, one of which was filled with drawings by the Princess CLOTHILDE of the prettiest town, country, and maritime sites in Italy, with descriptions of them in her own handwriting. Another contains most amusing color prints of carnival festivities in Italy; this is a present from Prince HUMBERT to his sister. A large folio contains engravings representing the scenes witnessed by Prince NAPOLEON in his excursion to the Northern Seas. All the Corps Diplomatique, with the exception of the Pope's Nuncio, and (as I am told) the Russian Ambassador, were present.

The Emperor and Empress arrived shortly after 10. They entered by a private staircase, at the foot of which they were received by the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE, who had theretofore remained in a salon at the head of the grand staircase to greet their guests, surrounded by what EMILE DE GIRARDIN truly calls the aristocracy of literature, the fine arts, the industrial arts and commerce. The Empress, leaning on the arm of Prince NAPOLEON, led the way, as the Imperial family passed through the splendid set of galleries facing the gardens of the Palais Royal. The Emperor, with the Princess CLOTILDE, followed. The Princess MATHILDE, escorted by a gentleman whose name I did not learn, and a few members of the court, closed the procession, for whose progress the crowd, unrepressed by chamberlains or ushers, readily made just sufficient way.

The Empress, who looked better than the Pope's New-Year's speech and recent reports of her health would infer, wore a dark green crape dress, with one of those tunics, now so fashionable, resembling a train of diminutive proportions rounded at its extremity. There was a petticoat of the same color, with a flounce to match. The edges of this petticoat and train were adorned with very pale blush roses. Beneath was another green satin skirt of great length behind, the folds of which must have been very ample. A zone of four rows of remarkably fine diamonds encircled Her Majesty's waist. It was fastened by a clasp in form resembling a large and very elongated leaf. The head-dress, if not a faithful imitation of what one sees on Greek statues, resembled it; and the coronet, which was something like an inverted crescent, was of green velvet, studded with diamonds. The pearl necklace, so often worn at public balls, was replaced by a green ribbon tied in a bow at the back of the neck. The circlet which this ribbon formed blazed with jewelry, and the ends of the aforesaid bow descended below the waist. The Princess CLOTILDE looked animated, pretty and exceedingly ladylike. At a glance one sees she was "born in the purple." Her carriage is remarkably good, at once easy and erect. She manages—a thing rarer than may be supposed—her hands and arms well without the aid of a fan, which I remarked she did not use. Although her dress appeared simple, I was lead to understand that it was very complicated. It appeared to me a pale pink, covered with a gossamer kind of white drapery, on which some sparkling substance had been scattered. It did not need female eyes to perceive that her crinoline was not very ample, or that her dress was not awkwardly long, as was that of nearly every other lady. Were she to be regarded as a model of fashion, I venture to say that ladies would learn to study what is becoming, convenient and well-fitting, and to cast aside the monstrosities which dress-makers to-day crowd on their customers, to the great inconvenience of all, whether high or humble people, who ride in omnibuses or frequent ball-rooms.

As the ball at Prince NAPOLEON'S was given rather to people who have conquered high places by their intellectual powers than to the merely fashionable, I believe that the ladies have to complain that their toilettes, though unusually magnificent, were very little noticed, unless by themselves. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, THEOPHILE GAUTIER, and, in short, the chief French authors residing in Paris, not bigoted partisans of the Orleanist or legitimist dynasties, were last night at the Palais Royal. The Emperor appeared quite in the character of the "elect of the millions." He and the Empress went unceremoniously to the buffet for refreshments, and walked through the rooms. The Princess MATHILDE, from time to time, got into the midst of groups of acquaintances, and Prince NAPOLEON moved freely about among his guests, and by doing so took from the constraint that might otherwise have been felt. Conversation was so animated among the authors, artists, statesmen, financiers, and successful exhibitors at the universal exhibitions of Paris and London, that the band, led by STRAUSS, was hardly listened to. Of the industrial class there were a good many, and I believe they were among the most favored guests. I cannot, however, affirm that the servants led them into the secret of some exquisite Pichon claret, which they concealed beneath the buffet for the exclusive benefit of such personages as Prince DE METTERNICH and Count DE GOLTZ. The supper was very good and liberally supplied. There was a long file of giant salmons, and fowls as crisp and well roasted as if they came from English kitchens. The gastronomic novelty of the evening was a salad of cold asparagus and fresh-sliced truffles, called, *Salade Imperiale*. Champagne was dispensed with unsparing hand, and port, a rarity at French suppers, was both good and to be had in abundance. The Emperor and Empress did not retire till a late hour, although the Emperor did not look strong. At 3:30 I saw Prince NAPOLEON seated on a sofa, and surrounded by a number of gentlemen, with whom he conversed freely. At the same late hour the Princess CLOTILDE was in an adjoining room, giving directions for the lost jewelry of some lady to be diligently sought after. The Empress, I should say, paid marked attention to Prince NAPOLEON, who, it is easy to perceive, is now run after by all who are in the habit of worshipping the rising sun. The strong muster of the editors of the *Siècle* and the *Opinion Nationale*, as well as the absence of ultramontanists and the presence of Protestant clergymen, also clearly showed in what way the politico-religious sympathies of his Imperial Highness turn.

It is understood in Paris that the Prince NAPOLEON, with the concurrence of the Emperor, took this opportunity to place himself before the public in a more prominent position than he has hitherto occupied, and one in accordance with the confidence reposed in him by the Sovereign, who has made him Vice-President of the Privy Council, and, as is supposed, Regent, in case of the heir apparent ascending to the throne while a minor.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 13.

Many comments have been made on the fact that not a single invitation for Prince NAPOLEON'S fête was received by any of the Confederate party residing in Paris, while, on the contrary, every American of note belonging to the North was not only invited, but received by the Prince with marked courtesy. The United States were represented at the Palais Royal by Mr. BIGELOW, with whom the Prince had a lengthened conversation.

A HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Important Bill Just Passed by Congress.

The following is the "bill to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," which has just passed both houses of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ulysses S. Grant, David G. Farragut, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, Gideon Welles, John A. Dix, George Bancroft, William T. Sherman, John A. Andrew, Andrew G. Curtin, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin F. Butler, George G. Meade, John Brough, Nathaniel P. Banks, Joseph Hooker, Samuel R. Curtis, Richard J. Oglesby, David Tod, Henry Ward Beecher, Ambrose E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Daniel S. Dickinson, William A. Buckingham, Carl Schurz, Oliver O. Howard, Hamilton Fish, Franz Sigel, Francis Wayland, Austin Blair, Thomas C. Fletcher, Robert Breckinridge, Lovell H. Rousseau, Horace Greely, George H. Stuart, Joseph Henry, John G. Barnard, Henry J. Raymond, William B. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, H. W. Halleck, Wm. E. Dodge, William M. Evarts, James T. Brady, Gerritt Smith, Reuben E. Fenton, Bellamy Storer, Geo. P. McIlvain, Galusha A. Grow, Henry W. Bellows, J. S. C. Abbott, Jay Cook, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Israel Washburn, Jr., Ichabod Goodwin, Frederick Smith, John Z. Goodrich, Charles Henry Davis, Wm. Claflin, J. Wiley Edmonds, Amos A. Lawrence, Edward S. Tobey, Thomas Russell, Chas. G. Loring, Geo. B. Upton, Chas. G. Greene, J. M. S. Williams, Geo. J. Stannard, H. M. Rice, Grenville M. Dodge, Morton McMichael, Thomas Webster, James M. Scovel, Nathaniel B. Baker, Richard J. Field, Henry C. Carey, John W. Forney, Bishop M. Simpson, G. S. Griffith, William Henry Channing, James E. Yeatman, Dwight Durkee, Calvin Fletcher, Barnabas Hobbs, Montgomery Blair, Joseph R. Barnes, E. B. Ward, Henry Benham, Peter T. Washburne, Alfred Lee, Edward Solomon, Thomas C. Bryan, B. B. French, Samuel J. Crawford, James T. Pratt, Alfred H. Terry, Edward Tompkins, John N. Hall, and their successors, duly chosen, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation hereby constituted shall consist of one hundred members. They shall have power to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation or otherwise, and to make by-laws, rules and regulations. *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules and regulations are not repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the business of said corporation shall be managed by a board of twelve directors, who shall elect from their number a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary; and seven of the directors, of whom the President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any special meeting of the board of directors.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of directors shall have authority to procure for early use, at a suitable place, a site for a military asylum for officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States who have been or may hereafter be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted while in the line of their duty during the present rebellion; and to have the necessary buildings erected, having due regard to the health of the location, facility of access, and competency to accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the establishment and support of this asylum there shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines adjudged against volunteer officers, soldiers or seamen by sentence of courts-martial or military commission, over and above the amounts necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals, all forfeitures on account of desertion from the volunteer service, and all moneys due deceased volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen, which now are or may be unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers, soldiers or seamen, to be repaid upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of such deceased officers, soldiers or seamen. And the said directors are hereby authorized to receive all donations of money or property, made by any person or persons, for the benefit of the asylum, and to hold and dispose of the same for its sole and exclusive use.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the selections of the site for the said asylum, and the plan of the buildings, and the rules and regulations for the general and internal direction of the asylum, shall be made by the directors, and they may do all other acts necessary for the Government and interests of the same as hereby authorized; *Provided, however*, That no selection of a site for said asylum or adoption of any plan of buildings shall be agreed upon until after the sum of half a million of dollars shall have been first subscribed or donated and paid into the treasury of said corporation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the asylum shall consist of a governor, a deputy-governor, a secretary, and a treasurer, and such officers shall be appointed from the pensioned officers of the volunteer service, and they may be appointed and removed from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the board of directors.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the asylum, and may be admitted thereto upon the recommendation of the board of directors, namely: all volunteer officers, soldiers and seamen, who have served during the present war, who have been or who may be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty, and such persons, on becoming inmates of this asylum, shall assign thereto their pensions during the time they shall remain therein and receive its benefits.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors shall make an annual report of the condition of the asylum to the War Department, which shall be communicated to Congress on the first Monday of every January after the passage of this act, and it shall be the duty of the said directors to examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer of this asylum, quarterly, and to visit and inspect them at least six times a year.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all inmates of the asylum shall be, and they are hereby, made subject to the rules and articles of war, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the army or navy of the United States.

International Exhibition in Oporto, Portugal

THE CONSUL GENERAL OF PORTUGAL SENDS US THE FOLLOWING CARD:

An International Exhibition of the products, machinery, and all other objects appertaining to universal industry will be inaugurated in the City of Oporto, Portugal, in August next, wherefor, the Consul-General of Portugal in the United States hereby invites the farmers, manufacturers and inventive genius of this country to contribute to an exhibition with whatever articles they may deem appropriate.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Consulate-General of Portugal, and at Mr. L. E. AMSINCK, No. 31 Broad-street, New-York.

GEN. KELLY.—The Fairmont *National*, in alluding to the capture of Gens. KELLEY and CROOK, says:

"Gen. KELLEY was responsible for the military situation of Cumberland. Both Generals had their headquarters in the town, but the post was under the direct command of Gen. KELLEY. He was, therefore, responsible for any lack of vigilance in guarding the place. No doubt is entertained but the rebels were aided in their enterprise by rebel citizens whom the General has been favoring with passes and opportunities to communicate with their friends in the South. From none whom we have heard converse on the subject have we heard a word of sympathy for Gen. KELLEY. Gen. CROOK is not to blame, because he was not responsible for the disposition of the pickets about town; but all say, 'it's good for Mother KELLEY.'"

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—A gentleman from the neighborhood of Hancock County, Kentucky, has just given us the following account of a most singular guerrilla outrage. The notorious guerrilla, COULTER, who is reported to have been killed in Nelson County, Kentucky, about two weeks ago, is the hero of our story. COULTER entered the village of Hawesville, and going to the clerk's office, compelled the deputy-clerk of the county court to issue a marriage license, authorizing any minister of the gospel legally qualified, to unite him (COULTER) in the bonds of matrimony with Mrs. F., the beautiful young wife of a discharged Union soldier. (Her husband being in Louisville, afraid to return to the guerrilla infested neighborhood in which his dwelling is located). The clerk, in his own justification, entered on his book, "compelled by force of arms to issue this license." Having obtained the license, COULTER next sought a clergyman, whom, with threats of death, he compelled to go with him to the house and perform the ceremony. Having lived with the doubly-married woman three or four days, the desperado gave her five hundred dollars in gold, and set off again in search of adventures. Whether the lady was constrained by force, by gold or by romantic affection, to submit to the double marriage, our informant has not learned. It may be added, as favorable to the best construction which can be placed on the conduct of the bride, that when last seen in the neighborhood she was on board of a steamer which was bound for Louisville.—*Jeffersonville, (Ia.,) National Democrat.*

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Regulations for the Payment of State Bounties in New-York.

The Adjutant-General has issued the following important order, in compliance with the law under which the State is to hereafter assume the payment of all bounties. The order for refunding the moneys heretofore advanced by the counties and towns will be issued forthwith:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—In pursuance of an act entitled "an act to provide for filling the quota of men required from this State for the army and navy of the United States, and to amend section twenty-two, of chapter eight, of the laws of 1864, and to regulate local bounties to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes," the following regulations for the payment of bounties to volunteers and drafted men credited to the quotas of this State under the present and all future calls are hereby established:

I. To all volunteers and drafted men enlisted and drafted into the service within this State for the volunteer land forces, payment of bounties will be made:

1. On the enlistment and certificate of muster, or muster and descriptive rolls, of the men, at the rendezvous to which they will be sent or quartered within this State.

2. Or on the power of attorney of the volunteer or drafted man, such power of attorney to be duly acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments under the laws of this State, if the same shall be executed within the State. If executed out of the State, the execution shall be witnessed by a commissioned officer in the service of the United States, and shall be countersigned by the immediate commanding officer of such volunteer or drafted man.

3. All payments of bounty shall be entered or indorsed on the voucher on which it shall be paid, and shall be witnessed by a subscribing witness of such known personal identity as will be satisfactory to the officer making the payment.

II. To all volunteers enlisting in the regular army, and in the naval and marine service, credited to and allowed on the quotas of this State, payments of bounties will be made on the reports of regular recruiting officers for the regular army and the navy, and will be entered or indorsed, and witnessed thereon as provided in part 1, sub-div. 3.

III. The foregoing provisions are made subject to the following conditions:

1. That every volunteer mustered and credited for three years' service, shall be paid the sum of $600.

2. Every volunteer mustered and credited for two years' service shall be paid the sum of $400.

3. Every volunteer mustered and credited for one year's service, shall receive the sum of $300.

4. Every drafted man credited for any term of service, shall be paid the sum of $250.

IV. To any person who shall furnish an acceptable substitute at any time before such person shall be drafted, there shall be paid according to the provisions of the act:

1. On account of an acceptable substitute mustered and credited for three years' service, the sum of $600.

2. On account of an acceptable substitute mustered and credited for two years' service, the sum of $400.

3. On account of an acceptable substitute mustered and credited for one year's service, the sum of $300.

4. To any person who shall be drafted, whether he subsequently furnish a substitute or not, he shall be paid only as a drafted man, the sum of $250.

V. The Paymaster-General is charged with the execution of this order, and to make immediate necessary arrangements for paying bounties at the following rendezvous; Hart's Island, (New-York City,) Albany Barracks, Elmira and Auburn. Supplemental orders will immediately be issued to provide for reimbursement of cities, towns and counties, who shall, under the provisions of law be so entitled; as also for payment of bounties for enlistments in insurrectionary States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

An Important Order from the Paymaster General of the State.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 2.

The following order will be recognized as highly important. It directs an entire change in the payment of bounties. That duty is hereafter to be performed exclusively by agents of the State, under the direction of Paymaster-Gen. MARVIN.

The bounty will be paid to the recruit in person, or by draft payable to his order, or to his duly appointed attorney, or to parties authorized to receive it, on certificate of the mustering officer that the recruit has been actually mustered into the service, and that he has received no other bounty.

Similar provisions apply to those furnishing substitutes.

The mode of securing reimbursements is full and explicit. Certified muster and descriptive rolls of the recruits must be furnished, and also the certificate of the agent of the town, city or county by whom the bounty was paid, together with the names of the recruits and the amount paid to each. It is left optional with the localities to receive money or State bonds in reimbursement.

Hand money or individual expenses will not be paid by the State.

The last paragraph of the above order refers to the section which declares void any loan or tax hereafter made or imposed by localities for payment of bounties, except to the extent of $100 (for hand-money or incidental expenses) in the case of each recruit; and also prohibits individuals or localities from paying any additional bounty or hand-money than is allowed by law. This is to secure uniformity throughout the State.

Under this order recruiting should progress rapidly wherever there is any hope of avoiding the draft.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—In accordance with General Orders No. 6, Adjutant General's Office, State of New-York, dated Feb. 28, 1865, reference to which is hereby made, the bounties provided by chapter 29, Laws of 1865, will be paid to volunteers for the army and navy, persons furnishing acceptable substitutes, and to drafted men, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. Paymasters will be stationed at the following places for the payment of such bounties: New-York City, Albany, Elmira and Auburn, who will forthwith enter upon the discharge of such duty, and to whom reference should be made for the payment of all bounties under the above-mentioned act from this date.

2. Proper blanks and forms will be issued to and furnished by the Provost-Marshals of the several districts, and payments will be made only upon such forms as may be approved by this department.

3. No bounty will be paid to any broker, middleman or agent, but only to the volunteer, principal or drafted man in person, or by draft payable to his order, or to his attorney duly empowered as provided by subdivision 2, section 1 of General Order No. 6, or to parties duly authorized to receive the same in reimbursement of bounties heretofore legally paid under the aforesaid act, and as hereinafter provided.

4. No bounties under the act will be paid in any case except upon the certificate of a Provost-Marshal or other duly authorized mustering officer of the United States, that the party or parties have been actually mustered into the service of the United States, to apply upon the quota of this State under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and in the case of persons mustered into the service of the United States prior to the payment of bounties under the said act, a further certificate from the Provost-Marshal or Mustering Officer that no bounty has been paid or certificate for bounty issued to or on behalf of such person or persons so mustered.

5. In the case of an accepted substitute, the principal must furnish, in addition to the certified muster and descriptive roll, under the regulations above set forth, a further certificate by the Provost-Marshal that such substitute has been accepted on behalf of such principal under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

6. For reimbursement of any town, city or county for bounties paid in accordance with the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and prior to the operation of chapter 29, laws of 1865, there will be required by the Paymaster-General muster and descriptive rolls of the recruits for the payment of whom reimbursement may be demanded by such town, city or county, with the certificate of the Provost-Marshal of the district that such recruits were credited to the town, city or county, on the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and a further statement by the treasurer or other accredited agent making such payment, giving the names of the several recruits and the amount of bounty paid to each, such certificate to be duly verified and authenticated; and in the case of reimbursements of any locality for excess of men or of years of service, as provided in section 2 of chapter 29 aforesaid, the same evidence will be required as in the case of reimbursements for bounties to recruits under the call of December 19, 1864, with the further certificate of the Provost Marshal that such excess has been credited upon such call to the locality requesting reimbursement, and reimbursement for such excess of men, or years of service, will be adjusted only upon evidence certified by the Provost-Marshal's department.

7. It is also provided that, for any reimbursement made to any town, city or county, it shall be optional with them whether they receive the amount in money or in the bonds of the State for one year, subject to the ratification by the people at the next general election, and when so ratified, exchangeable for bonds of the State, as provided in the act aforesaid, running six, twelve and eighteen years, or in case of a non-compliance by the people, to be redeemed out of the funds raised by tax, as provided in a supplementary bill to this act.

8. Recruits enlisting in the regular army, and the navy or marine service, and credited to this State on the call of Dec. 19, 1864, will be paid the bounties provided by chapter 29, aforesaid, upon muster and descriptive rolls and certificates of the regular mustering officers of the several arms of the service, as herein provided, to be furnished by Provost-Marshals in case of enlistment in the volunteer service.

9. Hand money or incidental expenses will not be paid or reimbursed by the State.

10. Attention is called to section 5, chapter 29, laws of 1865, relative to the further payment of bounties by cities, towns and counties.

SELDEN E. MARVIN, Paymaster-General.

Business Before the Legislature.

STORAGE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs have reported the following bill to the Senate: Crude petroleum, earth or rock oil, or any of their products, may be stored in detached and properly ventilated warehouses, specially adapted for that purpose, by having raised sills, or the ground-floor to be at least two feet below the surface of the surrounding land, so as to effectually prevent the overflow of such substances beyond the premises where the same is stored.

No crude oils shall be stored above the basements or cellars of any building, to exceed in quantity ten barrels of forty five gallons each. When stored in cellars the quantity so stored shall not exceed the contents of 100 barrels.

No refined petroleum, or oils, shall be kept upon sale or stored within the limits of any city or town in this State, the firetest of which shall be less than 100° Fahrenheit.

When stored above cellar the quantity shall not exceed the contents of 100 barrels; when packed in hermetically sealed cans, not over 200 barrels. When stored in cellars, surrounded by walls of brick or stone and at least two feet below the level of the adjoining street, the quantity shall not exceed the contents of 300 barrels, unless the quantities so stored shall be in warehouses specially adapted for the purpose.

Any person offending against the provisions of the act may be fined not less than $50, nor more than $500.

TWO ADDITIONAL SURROGATES FOR NEW-YORK.

Senator LAIMBEER'S bill provides for the appointment, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York of two additional Surrogates for said county, who shall enter upon their duties ten days after their appointment, and hold office for six years from Jan. 1, next, after their appointment, and who shall have the same powers, jurisdiction and authority as are now possessed by the present Surrogate of the county.

In addition to the powers of the present Surrogate, the said Surrogates shall have jurisdiction to determine upon contested elections; to compel testamentary trustees and guardians to render an account of their proceedings in the same manner as executors and general guardians are now required to account, and they or either of them shall have the same power, authority and jurisdiction which the Supreme Court of this State now possesses in the care and custody of all idiots, lunatics and persons incapable of conducting their own affairs.

Appeals may be made from a single Surrogate to the three Surrogates, upon ten days' notice to the adverse parties.

The Board of Supervisors of said county shall procure suitable rooms for the additional Surrogates to hold their courts, and they shall have power to appoint whatever assistants or aids as are necessary, the compensation of the latter to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors.

THE WIDTH OF LIBERTY-STREET.

A communication was received from CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, requesting a statement of the width of Liberty-street, from curb to curb, with a view to ascertaining whether it was feasible to lay railroad tracks in said street or not. He states as follows:

The width at Broadway is 21 feet 1 inch wide.
The width at Temple-street is 25 feet 10½ inches wide.
The width at Trinity-street is 26 feet 8¼ inches wide.
The width at Greenwich-street is 25 feet 9¾ inches wide.
The width at Greenwich street, (west side,) is 26 feet 6¼ inches wide.
The width at Washington-street is 25 feet 10½ inches wide.
The width at Washington-street (west side) is 25 feet 8¾ inches wide.
The width at West-street is 21 feet 1½ inch wide.
The width of the street itself varies between 45 and 53 feet.

GERMAN'S WORKINGMENS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Mr. REED introduced a bill naming as corporators of above: Gustav Adolph Kahl, Adolph Dittmar, Joseph Rothschild, Chas. W. Hanson, Jacob Utz, Chas. Hintzman, John Kallman and Augustu Gindler.

NEW-YORK AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL RAILROAD.

Mr WARD'S bill names as corporators Edwin Jones, Wm. K. Reynolds, J. Button, Jas. H. Hoyt, Jas. C. Ray, Michael Tuomey, Alfred Ryer, E. Everett, A. P. Jones, S. H. Cowen, T. Jessup, C. Felter, H. W. Avery, W. Brooks, C. H. Bigelow, J. Houtaling, Patrick Smith, Chas. Fint, Morton Fairchild, M. L. Sheldon and A. J. Campbell. The proposed railroad commences at Forty-third-street, running along Broadway or Bloomingdale road, as it now exists or may hereafter be guided, at its intersection at or near One Hundred and Seventh-street, and along Eleventh-avenue to One Hundred and Forty-third-street, along to Bloomingdale road, thence along the latter to its intersection with Tenth-avenue, thence along Tenth-avenue, with a double track, to its intersection with King's Bridge road to the north side of King's Bridge, with privilege of changing the track from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third street, when the Eleventh-avenue shall be opened.

COMMISSIONS OF BROKERS.

Mr. VAN BUREN'S bill provides that where no contract shall be made by and between the parties, it shall be lawful for any broker to receive and collect, not to exceed one per cent. as brokerage or commissions, upon any loans or forbearance of money procured by him.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. INGRAHAM'S bill provides that where the claim of the receiver in any controversy or action is upon a premium note, he shall recover only the amount assessed thereon, with interest from the time such assessment became payable; and if such recovery be less than $50, or be against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover costs.

YORKVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. LYON'S bill names as corporators J. H. Liebman, Wm. Dowd, C. S. Storms, David L. Baker, John Davidson, Gardner Landon, Jr., Geo. W. Reed, Michl. Donohoe, Jr., G. E. Dinsmore, Addison A. Bishop, Nicholas Holden, Gordon L. Mott, Jr., Geo S. Miller, John N. Chester, Austin A. Fuller, Morton Brock, Jona E. Brush, Chas. R. Parker, John Mulford, Jno. Van Orden, Gerville S. Haydock, and Wm. A. Scott, to be located in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

COL. A. J. DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.—Col. A. J. DONELSON publishes a card in the Memphis *Argus*, the object of which is to vindicate himself from sundry misrepresentations. He says:

"I have been represented as lately a member of the Confederate Congress, an active Secessionist since the commencement of the rebellion, and at the present time a refugee to the Federal lines, seeking the protection of the amnesty oath of President LINCOLN. All such statements are unfounded and unjust. I have never changed my residence at Memphis since the commencement of the war. My family were at their residence when Memphis was surrendered to the Federal troops in the Spring of 1862, and have remained there ever since. By the courtesy of the various military commanders who have held the place, I have been allowed to visit my plantation, and to purchase and transport such articles of necessity as would enable me to support the negroes who chose to remain with me, it being always understood that such supplies were for my own use, and not contraband.

I have in no instance violated these courtesies."

Then after alluding to his political history and career he says:

"The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our Federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which rests upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligations of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our Federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate, by my official acts, the necessity of exercising by the General Government, those powers only that are clearly delegated, to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government, to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interest of all classes of the community and of all portions of the Union.

Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society, individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest, it will be my desire to discharge my duties so as to foster with our brethren in all parts of the country a spirit of liberal concession and compromise, and by reconciling our fellow-citizens to those partial sacrifices, which they must unavoidably make for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people."

GENERAL PRYOR'S OPINIONS.—The *National Intelligencer* says: Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR reached here on Thursday evening, and immediately called upon the President. That functionary intimated to the General that he was mainly indebted for his liberation to the fact of his kindness to our wounded prisoners in the hospitals at Richmond, and added that Gen. GRANT was not altogether favorable to his passing his lines upon a return to Virginia.

It seems, however, that the President has directed that he shall be passed through our lines, and he has accordingly left this city.

We were present with Gen. PRYOR on Friday, when intelligence reached him of the execution of BEALL, at which he was very deeply affected. BEALL was a companion with him in confinement at Fort Warren, and he had in his possession his diary, which abounded with religious sentiment and resignation to the fate that impended.

Gen. PRYOR, like Gen. LEE, does not think that the rebel cause is *in extremis*, but that a victory over SHERMAN might turn the tide of affairs. At any event, the army can sustain itself for a long period of time. He spoke well of our soldiers, and particularly of our superior strength in cavalry. Referring to privations of Federal prisoners in the South, he remarked that the people there were frequently driven to a dire point for food. His own family had not had meat but once a week, and as for tea and coffee, &c., they were out of the question. In the vicinity of armies the people were much reduced in provisions, and the family of Mr. CORNELIUS BOYLE, whom he saw at Gordonsville in 1863, were in that condition at that time. The rebel army was then moving north to invade Pennsylvania.

Bad Faith of "Our Erring Sisters."

1861.

"With mortar, Paixan and petard,
We tender Abe our Beauregard."

1865.

They've left us mortar, Paixhan and petard,
Why don't they leave their Beauregard?

Providence Journal.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	March 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	March 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail, at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office. THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BOND HOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given to the stock and bond holders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, Ills., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours, March 23d, and reopen April 4th next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
BILLOP SEAMAN, Cashier.
ANTHONY LANE, Assistant Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable March 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed after the 23d inst. and reopened March 1. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of Stockholders, for the choice of Directors, and other business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of this company for election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (15th) of MARCH, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company, at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the office of the Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

THE TORCH LAKE MINING COMPANY. —Notice is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Torch Lake Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before the meeting.

DAVID S. OGDEN,
WM. B. GREENE,
two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of ten Directors of this company, constituting the third class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock, P. M. By order

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE office of the Agent of the State of Indiana has been removed to the banking office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall st., where I am prepared to pay all interest due on Indiana stocks. Private office, Room No. 5.

GEORGE A. BUSKIRK.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1865.

REMOVAL.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their office to the new building, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1875 for sale by WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL .... $1,000,000.
$200,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
PAR VALUE $10 PER SHARE; SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.
5,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT: H. HENRY. TREASURER: HIRAM J. MESSENGER.
SECRETARY: T. C. GOETCHIUS.
TRUSTEES:
JOHNSON LETSON, President New Brunswick Rubber Company.
J. H. HENRY, of North American Life Insurance Company.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
HIRAM J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, of Wagstaff & Goetchius, No. 71 Broadway.

The property of this company consists of THREE THOUSAND ACRES of land in fee simple in Wirt and Ritchie Counties, West Virginia, on Dutchman Run and Hugh's River. This land is all paid for, and it is proposed to sell but 5,000 shares of the working capital, which is considered ample until a portion of the land is sold, for which there are many offers at a large advance upon cost.

There are a number of oil springs on the property, also coal and timber. There is but little doubt that productive wells can be had at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, and will be at once commenced; and by the 1st of May large dividends will doubtless be realized.

Professor Richardson, who has examined the property, says: "The Dutchman Run property lies between the crystalized lode of Petroleum and the Burning Spring Oil region; that the crystalized Petroleum lode in itself is the most positive evidence that this vicinity is a superb oil-bearing region."

Reports and Prospectus can be had at our office, where the books are now open for subscription.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

Stock now ready for delivery. A few shares of stock FOR SALE in this favorite company.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

The United States Disintegrating Oil Company are now prepared to issue licences to parties desirous of using their improved patented process for obtaining all the gold and silver contained in the ores. This process is very simple and inexpensive. Temporary office No. 74 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Storehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steel, No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn,

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER BLENHEIM, consisting of
BLANKETS,
ARMY CLOTHS,
SAL SODA,
SODA ASH,
BEEF AND PORK,
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., on board thereof the prize steamer *Blenheim*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, at Sixth-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles, more or less:
6,745 Salted Beef Hides.
31 Dry Beef Hides.
1,224 Sheep Skins.
19,412 pounds of Beef Tallow.
457 pounds of Mutton Tallow.
676 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
Terms cash.
G. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel and C. S.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 13th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof:

The prize steamer *Charlotte*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

DATED MARCH 1, 1865.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 9th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize steamer *Stag*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, HUDSON, WEEHAWKEN, WEST 10TH, CARMINE AND MINETTA STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., by order of the Executors of Abraham Van Nest, deceased, the following described real estate, viz:

GREENWICH-ST.—The two three-story and attic brick buildings and lots situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts., known as Nos. 268 and 270. No. 268 has a two-story brick extension covering the lot, and No. 270 has a one-story extension covering the lot.

HUDSON-ST.—The three three-story and attic brick houses and lots situate on the easterly side of Hudson-st., between Charles and West 10th sts., and known as Nos. 528, 530 and 532. Also, the frame house adjoining, on the northerly side, No. 534.

WEST 10TH-ST.—(late Amos-st.)—Three two-story and attic brick-front houses and lots, on south side of West 10th-st., between Washington and Weehawken sts., known as Nos. 198, 200 and 202.

WEEHAWKEN-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on southeast corner of West 10th and Weehawken sts. Also, the two two-story and attic brick houses and lots on the east side of Weehawken-st., adjoining the above.

CARMINE-ST.—The two three-story and attic brick houses and lots on southerly side of Carmine-st., near its junction with 6th-av., and known as Nos. 6 and 8. Also the lot and gore lot adjoining, being on the southeast corner of Carmine st. and Minetta-lane.

MINETTA-ST.—Four lots of land, with the two-story and attic brick-front houses on the front, and the two and one-half-story brick houses on the rear thereof, situated on the northerly side of Minetta-st., between Minetta-lane and Bleecker-st., known as Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8. Also the three-story brick houses Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Minetta-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic-dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL—A VALUABLE country seat, containing about 50 acres, four miles from Newburgh, one from Canterbury, two from Cornwall Landing, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, under good improvements, a choice variety of fruit, a neat cottage house and suitable outbuildings. The location is desirable for building sites. Can be conveniently divided into ten-acre lots, with desirable views from each. Payments accommodating. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., or on the premises to WM. V. DUSINBERRE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house, with all modern improvements, in complete order. Price $7,500. Will sell carpets, mirror and cornices, all nearly new, for $8,500. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 143 Dean-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., or to C. R. FOWLER, No. 87 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ADJOINING, 75 feet by half block, West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., desirable for a church or other buildings, now occupied by frame buildings, paying over 8 per cent. on price, without advance in rents. Address J. E. D., Box No. 3,407 New-York Post-office. N. B.—No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN A FINE LOCATION, one of the best houses in the city. It has a brown-stone front, was built for the owner's own occupancy; four stories high; 26 by 55 feet, all in perfect order throughout; stable in rear; six lots of ground. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MOGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, 20x45; lot one-half the block; all modern improvements; in complete order; on 20th-st., near 3d-av.; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TO LET.—180 ACRES, situated within 20 miles of New-York, in New-Jersey, near steamboat and railroad station. The farm is used at present for a dairy farm. For further particulars apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 418 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J. For particulars apply to J. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., New-York, or L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—$5,500—NO 87 PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—House cost to build over $6,000; water on every floor; inside shutters; gas fixtures; terms to suit. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON North River, containing nearly two blocks, with a frontage of 520 feet on the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to J. & J. GEMMELS, No. 270 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house No. 42 West 18th-st.; has all modern improvements.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 133 BROOME-ST.; $7,000; possession 1st May; apply at 209 Clinton-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORES, LOFTS AND BASEMENTS, with steady power, on Canal-st., near Broadway, advantageously situated for exhibition and sales rooms and for manufacturing purposes, directly opposite to Earle's Hotel; also, a store and basement on Walker-st., and a corner room with ten windows. Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS, INCLUDing basement and two rooms on first floor; corner lighted all around. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st., corner of Hester.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT, WITH STEADY STEAM POWER—Three floors, 75x40, large hoistways, 24 windows on each floor. Apply to FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d-av. One office on third floor, 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

OFFICES.—NO. 29 BROADWAY IS BEING ARranged for commodious offices, which will be let, singly or in suites, on application to P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING ATtached, northeast corner 6th-av. and Waverley-place. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 5.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the Times office.

AUCTION SALES.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 6th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

3,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, two-thirds to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

30,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

25,000 pounds first quality, white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed; 15,000 pounds to be such as is generally used for washing hands.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good side-branded flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 *pounds bread to each box*; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Candles, R. and G. Rye, Peas, Hominy, and Pepper, must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

Sealed Proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., for supplying Beef Cattle for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 15th of March, 1865, to the 15th of June, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, they will be subject to a rigid inspection, and none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as thirteen hundred pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —, county of —, State of —, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, at the Washington Drove-yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at — cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

No. 2.] OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until FRIDAY, March 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

SKY BLUE KERSEY—Army Standard.
D. B. UNIFORM CLOTH—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

Parties offering goods, should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, March 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, March 11, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address

C. W. MOULTON, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Proposals for furnishing the Medical Purveying Department in this city, with stationery are respectfully invited.

Manufacturers and dealers are requested to send samples, with price list, to this office, as early as practicable. C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1865.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY; ONE ACquainted with the stock business preferred; must write a good hand and bring reference from last employer. Apply on Monday, the 6th inst., at No. 7 Wall-st., corner New, in the basement.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR FOR A DENTIST'S office in Newark; must be competent to take charge of the mechanical part of the business. For further particulars, apply at No. 205 Greenwich-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A DRUMMER BOY FOR A MILITARY school, who will receive board and tuition in payment for services; best of references as to character and ability required. Address No. 65 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, one that understands the business. Apply, before 10 A. M., at No. 94 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TITUS OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 17 Wall-st., on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th inst., and opened on the 16th.

S. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

REMEMBER!
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
HAMLET
are drawing near.
MONDAY, MARCH 6,
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
being its EIGHTY-SIXTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE!
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼.
On SATURDAY, March 11,
THE FOURTH
of the series of
GRAND MATINEES
of
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
Seats may be now secured.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 11,
BENEFIT
of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
on which occasion will be presented Boucicault's beautiful Irish Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
in which Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU will make his only appearance this season.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
First nights of the new and great spectacular
CHINESE FESTIVAL OF
THE FEAST OF LANTERNS,
which will be produced on a scale of unparalleled splendor, with new and superb costumes, processions, appointments.
BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET.
SPLENDID CHINESE ILLUMINATIONS,
realizing the great annual festival of
THE FLOWERY LAND.
The great Chinese spectacle
WILL COMMENCE THE PERFORMANCE
each evening and at the matinees.
CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH,
and fourth brilliantly successful week, of
THE UNANIMOUSLY ADMITTED
GREAT COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE,
with its splendid mise en scene and
WONDROUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
In addition to
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL AND
THE UNRIVALED PANTOMIME,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN DIVERTISSEMENTS,
and the unexampled ancient
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
will be presented at each performance, in which
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE
OF PEERLESS ARTISTS APPEAR.
NOTICE.—SEATS SECURED six days in advance—for either evening performance or matinee.

DODWORTH HALL—MR. BURNETT,

No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church.
Opposite 11th-st., and near to A. T. Stewart's.
ALFRED BURNETT,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated Western Humorist, Eccentric Delineator, Poetic Reciter, Rhapsodist, Orator, Elocutionist,
GREAT FACIAL ARTIST and LEVATOR ANGULOUI ORIS, in his NEW ENTERTAINMENT, A POSY OF POETIC BEAUTY and OLIO OF ODDITIES.
Every evening at 8; doors open at 7¼. Admission 50 cents. A few reserved front chairs, 75 cents. Seats in the front chairs can be secured from 9 till 4.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,000 REWARD.

HOLMES & CO.'S store, No. 747 Broadway, was entered by burglars on the night of March 2, and robbed of a large lot of Black and Colored Silks; $2,000 reward will be paid for their recovery, or a proportionate part of that sum for any portion of them recovered.

HOLMES & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of the Adams Express Company, in the village of Ansonia, Conn., on the night of the 28th of February.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen.

The company claim the right to recover the possession of all said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same.

One 7-30 U. S. Note, $1,000, No. 74,397.
Six 7-30 U. S. Notes, $500 each, Nos. 115,482, 115,483, 115,484, 115,485, 115,486, 115,487.
Two 7-30 U. S. notes, $100 each, Nos. 416,389 and 416,390.
Twenty 7-30 U. S. notes, $100 each, Nos. 412,705, 412,706, 412,707, 412,708, 412,709, 412,710, 412,711, 412,712, 412,713, 412,714, 412,715, 412,716, 412,717, 412,718, 412,719, 412,720, 412,721, 412,722, 412,723, 412,724.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
WILLIAM P. DINSMORE, President.
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1865.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,384 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers, No. 8 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, ON THURSDAY EVENing, about 6 o'clock, in going from the New-York *Sun* office to the Eighth-avenue cars, containing a few dollars in bills and some papers of no value to any one but the owner. It contained a draft of $300 in favor of J. H. Schenck, the payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the papers only, and no questions asked. Send or apply to JOHN HOOPER, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 4, *Times* Building.

CAUTION.—PARTIES ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing a draft by a New-Haven Bank on Park Bank of this city for $65, drawn to order of Rich'd L. Ely; also a note made by F. H. Stow to order of E. W. Stow, dated March 3, three months, for three hundred and ten dollars and odd cents, the same having been stolen.

D. W. IVES & CO., No. 99 Liberty-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, March 1, on Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts., the centre part of a SILVER CRUET STAND. The above reward will be paid on delivery of same at No. 51 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS.
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. B. HILDRETH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.

For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st. The GEORGE CROMWELL will succeed.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE BOUNTY LOAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 1, 1865.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, being chapter 56 of the laws of 1865, passed Feb. 27, 1865, authorizing a loan of $30,000,000 for the payment of bounties, levying a tax for that amount or so much thereof as may be necessary, and authorizing the Comptroller to issue revenue bonds in anticipation of such tax, notice is hereby given that investments in said loan to the extent of $5,000,000, and as much more as may be required, can be made immediately by depositing the money in the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, to the credit of the State Treasury, in sums not less than $1,000. Certificates of such deposits will be given, and the bonds will be delivered as soon as they can be prepared. They will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from the date of the deposit, payable quarterly on the 1st days of January, April, July and October, at the Manhattan Bank, the first payment of interest to be made on the 1st day of July next. The principal will be redeemable July 1, 1866, or will, at the option of the State, be converted into a seven per cent. stock, to be issued in pursuance of the act, chapter 29 of the Laws of 1865. L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a new modern high-stoop house, will let with board a large front room, handsomely furnished; terms moderate. Call at No. 159 West 37th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MONDAY—GRAND GALA DAY.
IN CELEBRATION OF OUR VICTORIES.
AS THE GREAT
MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION
WILL PASS THE MUSEUM
THE WINDOWS AND BALCONIES
WILL BE
THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY
TO WITNESS
THE MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.
PERFORMANCE NEARLY EVERY HOUR
OF THE SPLENDID
ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAMA,
written by Miss LAURA KEENE, entitled the
WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK,
which has proved to be the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED.
LOCAL. DRAMATIC
MORAL. SENSATIONAL,
appealing with powerful effects to the
PLEASING EMOTIONS AND TENDER SYMPATHIES
of
THE DEEPLY INTERESTED AUDIENCES,
whose alternate
SMILES AND TEARS
exhibit the feelings inspired by this
GRAND AND TRUTHFUL DELINEATON.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE—TONY DENIER.
MORNING, AT 11,
THE HUMBUG OF SPIRITUALISM
EXPOSED BY DR. W. F. VON VLECK,
practically showing the
BALLOT TEST, BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM, SPIRITUAL ROPE-TYING, ANSWERING SEALED LETTERS, AND
ALL THE DECEPTIONS PRACTICED
for mercenary motives by
PRETENDING MEDIUMS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
FAT WOMAN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
Life-size figures of the JAPANESE.
FIFTY LIFE-LIKE MOVING WAX FIGURES,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY.
Sixth Night of the great domestic drama,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
written by Tom Taylor, Esq., author of "Still Waters Run Deep," "American Cousin," "The Unequal Match," &c., &c.,
with all New Scenery, New Dresses, the Original Incidental Music and Brilliant Cast.
TUESDAY,
BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT.
Never acted here, Sterling Coyne's Original Comedy of
THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS,
And the elegant afterpiece of IS HE JEALOUS?
WEDNESDAY—(Sixth time,) THE GAME OF LIFE.
THURSDAY—(Second time,) MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS, and the LAUGHING HYENA.
FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
(never acted here)—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, and the INFANT PRODIGIES OF BEULAH SPA. SATURDAY—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
Due notice will be given of the next representations of MEN OF THE DAY, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, and THE HUNCHBACK, all of which plays continue to attract crowded audiences.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
OF
MISS FANNY MORANT,
TUESDAY, March 7.
Never acted here,
Stirling Coyne's Original Comedy,
THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS,
and the elegant afterpiece of
TO BE JEALOUS.
Box Book now open.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

No. 585 BROADWAY.
GYGES
A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!
ART VICTORIOUS
IN THE DISSOLUTION OF NATURE.
HELLER'S SOLOS ON THE PIANO-FORTE
now include the brilliant, laughter-stirring burlesques,
A JOLLY FRIEND'S REMINISCENCE OF FAUST,
and
A YOUNG LADY'S MUSIC LESSON.
Previous to the Music and Gyges,
A NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC, and
THE FUNNY WOODEN MINSTRELS.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock
Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

ROSSITER'S
Series of Paintings, representing
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST,
now exhibiting at the
MILTON GALLERY,
No. 646 Broadway.
Should be seen by all. They are pronounced by competent judges the finest exhibition ever offered to the public.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensary.

TEACHERS.

A LADY THOROUGHLY EDUCATED desires a position as resident governess, or to give private lessons to young ladies or children. Address E. A. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY seeks a situation as governess to small children; would make herself generally agreeable and useful; references exchanged. Address Box No. 336 Hudson, Col. Co., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF piles, fistula, stricture, and thirty other important diseases, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents, or can be obtained on application to HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., operating and consulting surgeon, No. 12 Union-square, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

DIVISION ORDER.

FOURTH DIVISION,
WM. SELIGMAN, Marshal.
AIDS.
L. REISS, Esq. Capt. J. HILDERBRAND.
H. APPEL. Lieut. J. DINGELSTEDT.

Line will be formed at 12 o'clock precisely, on 7th-av., right resting on 14th-st.

The sharpshooters and singing societies will form the right, the New-York Turners and veterans of the Twentieth Regiment the left wing of the column.

Aids to the Marshal will report mounted at the intersection of 14th-st. in 7th-av.

1. New-York Sharpshooters, Independent Rifle Company, Capt. Geissler, commanding.
2. Allgemeine Saengerbund, composed of the various singing clubs, between 14th and 15th sts., on 7th-av.
3. Arion, C Triascaprest, Mozart Maenner Chor Teutonia, Aurora, and other singing societies participating, on 7th-av., right on 15th-st.
4. Social Reformers and United Artisans, extending to 16th-st.
5. Robt. Blum Union.
6. German Central Republican Committee.
7. Nineteenth Ward Club, Achille Cain, President.
8. Council No. 4, Union League; R. N. Dunham, Chief.
9. Nineteenth Ward Democratic Workingmen's Association.

The above societies will form from 16th to 17 sts., on 7th-av.

10. Italian Benevolent Society, on 7th-av., extending from 17th-st.
11. A six-horse truck, containing members of the 6th-av. M. A. Total Abstinence Association, Major Michael Missing, President, in 18th-st., horses heads to 7th-av.
12. New-York Turners, Henry Metzner, President, and the veterans of the 20th Regiment, on 7th-av., extending from 18th-st.

Other societies not herein mentioned, who desire to join, will report to the Marshal at 12 M. precisely. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TURKISH BATHS,

At No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Hours for Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.; for Ladies, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

NOTICE TO LIVERY STABLES AND HACKMEN.—A liberal reward will be paid for information of parties who hired a coach, with or without a driver, on the night of the 2d or morning of the 3d of March, and remained in the vicinity of 8th-st. and Nelson place, under suspicious circumstances. FARLEY & EUSTACE, Detective Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

AMERICAN FLAGS FOR DECORATION. SMALL AMERICAN FLAGS, in sizes. GUM TICKETS and TICKETS for all kinds of Dry Goods, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Fashion Establishment, No. 116 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK.
REPERTOIRE OF THE PRESENT WEEK.
THE LAST BUT ONE OF THE OPERA SEASON.
Monday, March 6—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Tuesday—LAST NIGHT OF FAUST.
Wednesday—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Friday—LAST NIGHT OF LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
No matinee on SATURDAY, March 11.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, March 9—FAUST.
Saturday, 11th—Benefit of MISS KELLOGG—LINDA.
Tuesday, 14th—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
The regular sale of seats for any of the above-named performances will commence on Monday morning, March 6.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The first and only concert of
Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW and
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 7,
assisted by Miss LAURA HARRIS, the young American prima donna, and Sig. FOULICCHI, the famous basso.
Sig. ROSA .... Musical Director.
Tickets can be secured at the Academy and Pyles' drug-store, corner Pierrepont and Fulton sts.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK OF JOHN E. OWENS,
and his
163D CONSECUTIVE APPEARANCE.
LAST NIGHT OF
LAST NIGHT OF
TOODLES and FORTY WINKS.
TOODLES and FORTY WINKS.
The run of which has been extended thus far beyond the term originally assigned them in consequence of their
MARKED AND UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
Soon will be presented Boucicault's exquisite home drama,
DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
which will be produced with new scenery, music, &c.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS .... as ...... CALEB PLUMMER
sustained by an excellent cast, including the gifted artist,
Mr. George Jamison ...... as ...... John Peerybingle

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, 7th March, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
for the first time in this theatre,
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Opera, Seria, Burlesqua, Dramatica, Lyrica, et-cetera.
Musica del Maestro, Veau-Roti,
with a splendid cast.
The music of this opera has been bought at
THE PRICE OF GOLD AND PAID GREENBACKS.
MON ETOILE.
Comedy by Scribe.
Theatre Office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

STEINWAY'S ROOMS—PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.

MR. S. B. MILLS
respectfully announces that his
FIRST SOIREE OF PIANO-FORTE MUSIC,
of the old and new school, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock,
At Steinway's Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
MR. S. B. MILLS
will be assisted by his pupil,
MISS LUCKHARDT.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS EACH.
To be had at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where also programmes can be obtained.

ALFRED BURNETT,

AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY EVENING (except Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock.
Triumphant success, and second week of the new entertainment.
QUEER FACES AND QUEER PEOPLE.
A NEW PROGRAMME.
Fresh Elements of the Ludicrous. Rapid changes of character.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA,

THE CELEBRATED HUMOROUS LECTURER,
will deliver, for the benefit of the
"WOMAN'S INFIRMARY,"
(Washington Heights,)
his very amusing Lecture,
"THE CENTRAL PARK;"
or, THE BALL IS UP,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, March 6.
Tickets can be obtained at the music and bookstores and at the door.

ANNA E. DICKINSON
ON
"THE WORK AND WAGES OF WOMEN,"
At Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, March 10.
Particulars hereafter.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF this institution will be held at this office, agreeably to the provision of the charter, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC—$3 FOR EIGHT LESSONS ON THE piano, at the pupil's residence, by a young lady competent to teach. Address A. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for three days.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, as good as new and fully warranted, is for sale very low. Apply at No. 130 East 21st-st.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCtion on the Piano, by an experienced teacher. Apply at No. 122 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF FINE MUSICAL talent wishes to give instruction on the piano at her residence, No. 34 3d-st., near 2d-av. Terms moderate.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.
INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (vis: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

ORDERS FOR SUBSTITUTES PROMPTLY filled by reliable parties at No. 146 Bowery; office under the Westchester Hotel. Call or address W. S. & C. H. MILLER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND FIRST-CLASS full Caleche, but little used; built to order, and for sale by BREWSTER & CO., of Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FAST young mare, sound, beautiful, and free from vice. Apply at stable, No. 202 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND COACH HARness, made to order, and for sale cheap. ALEX. DUBSCOMB, corner Broadway and Prince-st.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES

In Silks, Printed Organdies, Jaconets, Percales, and in FRENCH, SAXONY AND ENGLISH Dress Goods will be offered for sale at popular prices on MONDAY, March 6.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have largely replenished their DOMESTIC STOCKS, &c., viz.: Printed Calicoes, Delaines, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, White Goods, Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c.

Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS NOW OPENING—New styles in dress-trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, ruffling, crochet and other trimmings, ladies' and misses' under-garments, small wares, hair nets, fancy goods, &c., &c. N. B.—Jouvin's celebrated kid gloves, in all the new shades, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

far out on the Pacific, we mingle our congratulations with those of the freemen we represent, over the victories for the Union that have made the Winter just closing close with joy and hope. With them we rejoice that the national standard which our revolutionary fathers unfurled over the land, but which rebellion sought to strike down and destroy, waves as undisputed at this hour over the cradle of reunion at Charleston as ever the cradle of liberty at Faneuil Hall, and that the whole Government is aflame with the brilliant glow of triumph for that cause. We have but recently commemorated the birthday of the Father of his Country, and renewed our pledge to each other that the nation he founded should not be sundered by the hand of treason, and the good news that assures the salvation of the Republic is doubly joyous, because it tells us that the prayers of the past four years have not been unanswered, and the priceless blood of our brave defenders so freely shed and so profusely spilt, has not been shed in vain. We turn, too, to-day with a prouder joy than ever before to that banner brilliant with stars from the heavens and radient with glories from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, from Lundy's Lane to New-Orleans, and all through the darker hours of the rebellion of the past, to Savannah, Fort Sumter, Charleston, Columbia, Fort Fisher and Wilmington in the present, which has ever symbolized our unity and our national life, as we see inscribed on it ineffaceably that now doubly noble inscription, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." But in the hour of gladness, I cannot forget the obligations, paramount and undying, we owe to our heroic defenders on every battle-field upon the land and upon every wave-rocked monitor and frigate upon the sea. Inspired by the sublimest spirit of self-sacrifice, they have realized a million-fold the historic fable of Curtius, as they have offered to close up with their own bodies, if need be, the yawning chasm that imperilled the republic. For you and me, and for their country, they have turned their backs on the delights of home, and severed the tenderest of ties, to brave death in a thousand forms, to confront with unblanched cheeks the tempest of shot and shell and flame, to storm frowning batteries and bristling entrenchments, to bleed, to suffer, and to die. As we look from this Capitol hill over the nation there are crushed and broken hearts in every hamlet. There are wounded soldiers, mangled with rebel bullets, in every hospital. In every church-yard there are patriot graves. There are bleaching bones on every battle field. It is the lofty and unfaltering heroism of the honored living and the even more honored dead that has taken us from every valley of disaster and defeat, and placed our feet on the sun-crowned heights of victory. The granite shaft may commemorate their deeds—our American "Valhalla" may be crowned with the statues of our heroes—but the debt of gratitude to them can never be paid while time shall last and the history of a rescued nation shall endure. If my voice from this representative hall could be heard throughout the land, I would adjure all who love the Republic to preserve this obligation ever fresh in their hearts. The brave who have fallen in these struggles to prevent an alien flag from waving over the ashes of Washington, or over the graves where sleep the great and patriotic rivals of the last generation. The hero of New-Orleans, and the illustrious statesman of Kentucky, cannot return to us. On Shiloh's plain and Carolina's sandy shore, before Richmond, and above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, the patriot martyrs of constitutional liberty sleep in their bloody shrouds till the morning of the resurrection. But the living are left behind, and, if the sacred record appropriately commends the poor "who are ever with us," to our benefactions and regard, may I not remind you that the widow and the fatherless, the maimed and the wounded, the diseased and the suffering whose anguish springs from the great contest, have claims on all of us, heightened unmeasurably by the sacred cause for which they have given so much. Thus, and thus alone, by pouring the oil of consolation into the wounds that wicked treason has made, can we prove our devotion to our father-land, and our affectionate gratitude to its defenders. And rejoicing over the bow of promise we already see arching the storm-cloud of war, giving assurance that no deluge of secession shall again overwhelm or endanger our nation, we can join with heart and soul and sincerely and trustingly in the poet's prayer,

> Now Father, lay thy healing hand
> In mercy on our stricken land;
> Oh! lead its wanderers to the fold
> And be their shepherd as of old—
> So shall our nation's song ascend,
> To thee, our ruler, father, friend,
> While heaven's wide arch resounds again
> With Peace on Earth—good will to men.

Now, let us go hence from our labors here and into the Senate chamber, and from the portico of the capital there, with the statue of the Goddess of Liberty looking down for the first time upon such a scene, to witness and participate in the inauguration of the elect of the American people.

And now thanking you most truly for your approbation of my official conduct, which you have recorded on your journal, I declare the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States adjourned *sine die*.

The address was warmly applauded.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian and the American Consul at Matamoras—Expulsion of the Consul Confirmed.

New Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 25, via Cairo, Sunday, March 5.

The *Times* of to-day is informed that the assigned reasons of the Emperor Maximilian for delivering the passport to the American Consul at Matamoras is the non-recognition of the French-Austrian authorities in Mexico by the Government of the United States.

The *Times* also says that it is reported that Gens. Caravajal and Cortinas are marching on Matamoras where Gen. Meja, with 4,000 Imperial troops, awaits their attack.

Gen. Hurlbut has ordered that no permits for vessels or merchandise be granted for Matamoras until further orders.

Cairo, Sunday, March 5.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 25th ult. says:

"The reported expulsion of the American Consul from Matamoras appears to be confirmed by his arrival at the Southwest Pass.

Unauthorized Report of the State of the Streets.

At a meeting of the City Inspector's subordinates yesterday, Inspector Boole in the chair, reports were received from the deputy inspectors, and it was shown that the laborers who recently undertook the exhumation of the city were making commendable progress. The deputy from West-street first rendered an account of his stewardship. He commenced operations, on the 24th of December last, by clothing his employes in Goodyear's rubber marine-armor and advertising for a supply of diving-bells. There was some necessary delay in making ready, and it was not until the middle of January that he was able to effect the initial soundings. These, however, were highly gratifying, showing, as they did, that, with favorable weather and by indomitable perseverance, excavations may be completed and terra firma reached in the neighborhood of the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries by about a week from next Autumn. The inspector from Whitehall believed that he could exhibit the Broadway pavement to a curious public by the middle of July next, and his colaborers of Fulton-street and Roosevelt were in high glee in being able to state that in their recent soundings they had brought up several lost stages and discovered the whereabouts of the twenty-seven teams that were supposed to have gone astray on New-Year's night. The inspector from Ann-street thought it possible to reduce the glaciers between Barnum's and Nassau-street in course of the season, and suggested the propriety of presenting Barnum and the Historical Society samples of Ann-street compost. The inspector from Mackerelville here entered with a regiment of bell-ringers in his train, and the proceedings were waxing warm and delightfully rich, when the City Inspector, learning that a reporter had surreptitiously gained admission, summarily adjourned the hearing.

Postscriptum.—The grapevine telegraph informs us that at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Ninety-ninth Corps of Street Sweepers, aided by a division of sappers and miners, forced a passage across Broadway, near Canal-street, and held their ground until nightfall.

Seriously, the streets are in a horrible condition, and

> "What signifies whole heaps of wealth,
> Without that richest blessing, health."

The evidence of the City Inspector before the Committee of the Senate, on Saturday, reveals the alarming fact that all street cleaning has been suspended since the 24th December last—over two months! Thus, at the very worst season of the year, when extra mud and slush and filth must abound, when extra efforts are needed to insure the cleanliness essential to health, our well-paid officials evince the most criminal neglect. The advent of warm weather will soon release the noxious gases and effluvia from the piles of offal, filth, and refuse, which have accumulated in every street, lane and alley. Small-pox, typhoid fever, and other pestilential diseases, will infect the atmosphere and carry bereavement and sorrow everywhere. The peril is imminent and the effect certain unless the cause is removed. What shall we do to be saved?

Fire in West Broadway.—Mr. Michael Martin's hair mattress manufactory, at No. 99 West Broadway, was damaged to the amount of about $500, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by fire, which originated from a lot of moss near a hot stove. Mr. Martin is fully insured by the Greenwich Company. The building is owned by Mr. G. Gedney, and damage not exceeding $100.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

General Canby About to Leave New-Orleans for Mobile.

The Fleet Under Commodore Palmer Already at Work.

The Rebel Programme in the Southwest.

West Mississippi to be Abandoned by the Rebels.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 23.

It is reported that Gen. Canby will leave for Mobile to-day. He is master of the situation and good reports may soon be expected from him.

The fleet is there, under Commodore Palmer, hard at work.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebel Programme in the Southwest—West Mississippi to be Evacuated by the Rebels—An Important Expedition from New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

REBEL PROGRAMME IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From certain intimations and vague outlinings of truth, which several late Mississippi and Alabama papers received here, with less than their usual reticence, have let drop touching the military drift, we are enabled to forecast with a considerable feeling of certainty the new programme of their leaders for the Spring campaign. Some of these hints have been given out by provincial papers whose editors have been conversing with rebel officers on furlough, and who were not so well accustomed as their brethren of the great city journals to keeping military secrets.

The Columbus (Miss.) correspondence of the Montgomery *Advertiser* gives some general hints as to certain very important changes to be made by Gen. Forrest, though it gives little satisfaction as to what they are. But the Canton (Miss.) *Citizen* states plainly that it has reliable information to the effect that *all West Mississippi is to be evacuated by the rebel leaders.* No effort is to be made to hold any of the country between the Yazoo and Big Black Rivers. The line of the Central Mississippi Railroad is to be given up, which, of course, yields Jackson. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is to be the new line, which it will be their endeavor to hold, while Brandon, about fifteen miles east of Jackson, will be the point at which they will make a stand against any Federal advance on the line of railroad connecting at Jackson with the Central, and running east to the Mobile and Ohio. This last-named road is to be their great line of communication between Dick Taylor, in North Alabama, and the rebel forces in the southern portion of that State, while at the same time it will afford a covering for the all-important posts of Selma and Montgomery.

Now it will be remembered that Hood has split his old army, marching away with a part of it to South Carolina, leaving Dick Taylor in command of the remainder. A small part of it, though, was doubtless turned over to Forrest, he retaining at the same time all his original cavalry force, and collecting enough more to swell his command to about 20,000. It is known that Forrest, since his assumption of the command of the Department of East Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, has been making radical changes in his forces, which I believe to be nothing else than the dismounting of considerable portions of his irregular cavalry. The rebels in Texas have lately done this to the extent of a whole division, and Forrest understands as well as any man the worthlessness of a large part of the rebel cavalry as at present organized. His late stringent order against guerrillas shows this.

Forrest, then, one of the ablest of the rebel chiefs, is following out the current rebel policy of concentration on central points, abandoning seaport towns and weak outside garrisons, and all superfluous territory. I have little doubt if he were in command of Mobile he would expend comparatively little in its defence. The Mobilians will plead vigorously to be retained in the Confederacy; but I believe the pressure of the rebel policy will induce the leaders to give it up after a short struggle, if they do not find themselves compelled to evacuate it by being taken in the rear by our cavalry.

Let, now, the great interior quadrilateral on which the rebels are to make their Summer campaign be marked out in accordance with the above projections. From Richmond to Decatur, Alabama, the Alleghanies form the strong wall of protection from Northern attack. We have penetrated this line once at Chattanooga, and gained all that was to be gained, probably, in that direction, without risking too long a line of communications; hence, from Richmond as far west as Decatur, the rebels fear nothing. Confronting Decatur, and between it and Eastport, the line is open to our invasion, and this line it is to be Taylor's task to hold, extending his forces, also, down along the line of the Mobile and Ohio, to cover it from any attempt made against it from Memphis or Vicksburgh. Assuming Eastport or Fulton as the northwest corner of the quadrilateral, the Mobile and Ohio railroad will form its Western face. This Forrest will maintain with part of his forces while the remainder will hold the southern line, threatened by Gen. Canby with a new base at Mobile. Assuming, that Mobile will soon fall (which is, at this day, pretty certain) it will occur to the reader to ask where this Southern face of the quadrilateral is to be drawn. From Mobile North there are three lines of communication which are open to us—the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers and the Mobile and Ohio road. To resist our advance by these routes will be the task imposed on rebel forces in Alabama. Quitman or Winchester on the railroad, will mark the southwest corner of the quadrilateral, while Wood's Bluff, on the Tombigbee, and Black's Bluff Landing, on the Alabama, as being the most defensible points above Mobile, will mark its Southern boundary.

From these points draw the line to Charleston, which will be the southeast corner, and thence to Richmond.

It will be observed that the rebels have in front of all our armies—Lee, Thomas, Canby, Foster and Schofield, in North Carolina,—the advantage of fighting on the interior. Sherman is the restless Marplot of all this fine scheming—the great disquieter of the rebel peace. He first cut this great interior figure in two, and then, by a partially retrograde movement, again planted himself on the inside of it. The reader will not fail to observe the singular state of affairs which will be brought about soon, in the east. First, Schofield and Foster on the North Carolina coast; then Bragg confronting them on the interior; next Sherman coming rapidly in rear of Bragg, and finally, Hood coming over from the West in Sherman's rear—a sort of compound sandwiching of armies together, the denouement of which it will be somewhat curious to watch.

EXPEDITION.

Yesterday the last troops of a large and important expedition left here. You will learn your first news of its doings from rebel telegrams. LEGREE.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Yesterday was observed as a holiday. Several thousand colored school children, and a number of public functionaries, including Gov. Hahn, participated in the ceremonies.

Cotton has a fair demand, ranging from 60c. to 78c. Gold 202@204. Sailing vessels are taking flour at New-York and Boston for 50c.@60c. ₩ bbl.

Inaugural Festival.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION.

Last evening the German Union Republicans held a grand festival under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, George J. Steinbrenner, President at Weil's Hall, No. 79 Chrystie-street.

The room was finely decorated with flags, and pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Sherman.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Henry Richards, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, by a brief speech, in which he reviewed the stirring events during the first term of Abraham Lincoln, at whose election the Republican party achieved its first victory, and confined itself to the single issue of keeping slavery out of the Territories. Since that time war has been forced upon us, and the Speaker thanked God that slavery would die by the hands of its own conservators—the Southern oligarchy. Mr. Richards proposed Dr. L. Naumann as Chairmann of the meeting, who was unanimously elected.

Dr. Naumann made a forcible speech, which was heartily applauded.

The Chairman introduced Mr. R. H. Chittenden, who prefaced his speech by a few remarks in German. He then spoke in English substantially as follows: He said that four years ago Southern traitors and their Northern abettors and sympathisers, declaring that Abraham Lincoln was not the President of the United States, but of a sectional minority, raised the standard of rebellion and fired upon Sumter. We took up the gauntlet, accepted the issue, and declared to the world that the Union should be preserved. Yesterday they met to celebrate the virtual accomplishment of their purpose. They were no less enthusiastic now than then, but their enthusiasm was deeper and tempered by sad experience. The curtain has risen upon the last act of the sublimest national drama ever enacted. American soil has been the scene; American heroes the actors; the civilized world the spectator. There was a dramatic fitness in this monster rebellion receiving its mortal blow on the accursed spot that gave it birth. It was wonderful that before the fourth anniversary of the attack on Sumter, the loyal hands of a gallant New-York soldier should raise above its shapeless bastion the old Stars and Stripes, never again to be displaced by a palmetto rag. It was most fitting that the glad tidings should reach us just as the noble Terry marched into Wilmington, welcomed by the shouts of bendiction and joyful tears of the enfranchised victims of rebellion, on that never to be forgotten anniversary of the birthday of Washington. He said that so long as the Administration made negro catchers of our soldiers, pursued a halting, half-way, McClellan policy, just so long defeat followed defeat, until it seemed as if the days of the Republic were numbered, so soon, however, as the President issued his proclamation of freedom, the scale turned, and our armies have been everywhere successful, and since Congress has passed the amendment, success seems to rest permanently on our standard. In view of the mighty events which come thronging around us our enthusiasm is mingled with adoration of the God of history who has so gloriously educated the American people to their great destiny. The speaker said that rebel successes, unless they exceed all reasonable expectation, can do nothing more than prolong the war. The crisis came on the 8th of November, 1864. That safely past, the end from thenceforth was morally certain. That decisive victory at the polls, as well as victories in the field, we celebrate to-day. The end is at hand. In conclusion the speaker said, the foundation of the Union, as it shall be, as Washington and Jefferson intended it to be, has been laid upon the conservation of universal liberty and equality before the law to all men. The Republic has been resurrected. It now enters upon a new life. The tree of liberty, watered by the blood of our braves, shall bloom so long as we and those who follow us are worthy branches. The moral character of the people will have been elevated by the war. It shall come forth from the fire purified from dross. We have learned that men live and men die, not for gold, but for an idea. We have shown the trembling aristocracies of Europe that the freest Government is the strongest. Here in their adopted land is realized the ideal of their greatest poet:

> "Auf freiem Grund ein freisvolk."
> "A free people on free soil."

He was followed by August Kohl, who made an able speech. His denunciations of Copperheads and Vallandigham, Fernando Wood and James Brooks, were vociferously applauded.

Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Henry Gruhl, Adolph Lange and others made excellent speeches.

Henry Gäubt sang a humorous campaign song, which elicited much applause.

Letters were read from Dr. C. Kephann and A. J. Dittenhoefer. The following is a copy of the latter, which is both able and patriotic:

New-York, March 2, 1865.

Gentlemen: I thank you for extending to me the privilege of joining with the German Unionists in the celebration of the reelection of the author of the proclamation of emancipation to the Presidency, and of the passage by Congress of the great amendment that crystalizes that proclamation into an everlasting rock, which the waves of political or judicial intolerance will beat against in vain. Between the reelection of Mr. Lincoln and the passage of that amendment, there is the natural connection that exists between cause and effect.

The elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency is the cause—the amendment, of freedom the effect, and the historian whenever and wherever he will record the glorious future of the free and regenerated republic of the West, will dwell with pleasure upon the praises of its regenerator and liberator.

I regret very much that I cannot be with you on the occasion, having engaged some time ago to be present at the inauguration at Washington. Tendering my sincere thanks,

I remain yours, &c.,
ABM. T. DITTENHOEFER.

To Messrs. Henry Ruhard, Gov. Hanchet and others Committee.

The attendance was large and the proceedings highly interesting. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, those present having passed a pleasant evening.

Recruiting in the City—Necessity for Great Exertions to Avoid a Draft—Letter from Gen. Hinks to Supervisor Blunt.

The average number of recruits received daily at all the offices in this city, during the past week, is about 140, showing an improvement, as compared with the previous week, but still not meeting the requirements of the Provost-Marshal-General. In answer to his letter to Capt. Bronson, Mr. Blunt has received the following letter from Gen. Hinks, which should be read by every one in this city who is interested in the subject of the draft:

Office A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, and Superintendent Vol. Recruiting Service, Southern Division of New-York,
New-York, March 3, 1865.

Orison Blunt, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, in reply to a note of Capt. Bronson, A. A. G., written by my direction, in relation to the progress of recruiting in this county, and have perused with interest the elaborate array of statistics which it contains, exhibiting the comparative progress of recruiting in the City and County of New-York, under the present and previous calls for troops; but its examination has not changed or modified my convictions that "the present rate of recruiting will not fill the quotas of the city districts within the time required."

It will be borne in mind that very great deficiencies, as compared with other districts in this division, exist in all the city districts; and that these deficiencies exist entirely for the reason that New York has been less actively or less successfully engaged in actual recruiting than the suburban districts. The draft has already commenced in all districts surrounding the city, and to further postpone its operations here, unless there is a prospect of the quotas being immediately filled by voluntary enlistments, would be an obvious injustice to those districts in which the application of the provisions of the law is now being made

Furthermore, it will be remembered that the previous quotas of the city districts have been filled, to a very great extent, with credits resulting from enlistments in the navy not made since the assignment of quotas under the Enrollment Law, and not contained in your exhibit of the progress of recruiting under those calls. Hence the comparison made in your communication has no application to the results in filling the quotas, which now must be done by actual enlistments.

It was hoped that the postponement of the draft in this city would produce on the part of its citizens some effort commensurate with the amount of labor to be done to secure the filling of the quotas by volunteer enlistments, thereby speedily reinforcing our active victorious armies with some sixteen thousand volunteers, and thus removing the necessity for a recourse to the operations of a draft on the part of the Government.

To secure this result every means of coöperation and assistance consistent with the interests of the service has, whenever suggested, been willingly adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General, and by the office; but after trial it seems that these hopes are not well-grounded, for while yourself and a few persons have labored faithfully and efficiently to produce the desired result, the expectation of a general interest being aroused and an active effort being made on the part of the whole community has not been realized, and instead of any indication being apparent that the quotas will be speedily filled, there is presented the conclusive evidence of your own figures that at the present rate of recruiting the quota will not be filled until the 1st of August next.

I know of no means by which the number of men raised can be increased, except the people, who have the greatest interest at issue, shall, by their efforts, give recruiting such an impetus as they only can create. Every consideration of patriotism and interest appeals to them to put their hands to the work. The benificent and liberal provisions of the State law, by which every person who secures a substitute before the draft will receive six hundred, four hundred or three hundred dollars bounty, for three, two or one year's service of such substitute, respectively, while a drafted man can receive but two hundred and fifty dollars, either for himself or his substitute, ought of itself to make every able-bodied person who is liable to draft an active recruiting agent, while the large bounty paid by the State, in addition to the Government bounty, ought to induce all those who are not liable to the draft to enter or re-enter the service and assist in the grand concluding campaigns of the war.

In reply, however, to your concluding remarks, I would suggest that means be adopted to give the greatest possible publicity to the necessity of immediately raising men more rapidly, and to the liberal provisions of the State and Government made for volunteers and substitutes, and that the people of the city be appealed to through the public press, and, if practicable, through public meetings, to devote one week to their own personal interests in labor to secure the filling of the quotas of their districts, and thereby relieve themselves from the evils of a draft. To this end every facility will be extended from this department. Mustering officers and surgeons shall be provided in abundance; and that a fair test may be made, I think I may promise that no draft shall take place during the next ten days.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDW. W. HINKS, Brigadier-General,
A. A. Provost-Marshal General, Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service.

This letter is so reasonable in its tone, and contains so many excellent suggestions, that it must commend itself to the good sense of the people. Gen. Hinks proposes that every man liable to draft, or interested from patriotic motives in filling up our armies, should lay aside his business for a week and devote himself to the service of his country and of his fellow-citizens by procuring recruits and substitutes. Ten days are given to the city to throw off the apathy and indifference now felt on the subject, and to show what can be done in the way of raising men by volunteering. If no improvement is shown in the number of enlistments, then a draft is almost certain.

With proper exertions on the part of individuals, the number of men enlisted here can be increased to 300 per day, and the quota be filled in three weeks. But to do this requires that every man should be a recruiting agent, and give personal attention to the matter. The provisions of the State Bounty Act are fully explained in the above letter. The State Comptroller is now raising money under that law, and paymasters have been appointed to disburse the bounties. Any person liable to draft who will now procure a three-years substitute will receive from the State the sum of $600, and the certificate of the Provost-Marshal granting exemption by reason of having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft will be a sufficient voucher for obtaining the State bounty. Parties can thus make their own bargains for substitutes, and get them at the lowest price, or they can deposit $1,000 with the Volunteer Committee, who will provide substitutes, and give papers, which will enable the principal to get back $600 of his money without delay.

There will never be a better opportunity than the present to purchase exemption for three years at a cheap rate, and those who cannot or will not join the army, ought to avail themselves of the benefits of the State Bounty Act without delay.

This week is the trial week for New-York City, and the success of recruiting during the week will determine the question of the draft. If the city can raise two or three hundred men a day, for the next ten days, there will be some hope of a postponement, but if the average of enlistments is not materially increased, then the draft is imminent and certain.

The Homicide in Hester-street.

Coroner Collin impanneled a jury, yesterday, to inquire into the circumstances under which Daniel Lawrence, a Norwegian sailor, was mortally wounded on Sunday morning last at No. 126 Hester-street. The testimony of several witnesses was taken; but that of Emma Weilds alone had any important bearing on the case, and tells the entire story, thus:

Emma Weilds sworn—I reside at No. 126 Hester-street, top floor, back room; know the prisoner; am not married to him; on Saturday evening the prisoner came up to my room and asked me to go to the theatre, but declined, as it was raining hard; he then took a seat in the rocking chair, and I said to him, "Where is your friend [the deceased]?" the prisoner said that he did not know; just at that time the deceased knocked at the door and came in; he said, "Oh, there's a new boss in the house;" I told him there was not; he then took a seat; deceased coaxed me to go out for oysters, and I agreed to go if Smith would accompany us; I then got up and dressed myself, saying, "I'll please you, any way, but I won't stay long out;" we went to a saloon in the Bowery, near Grand-street, and had oysters and beer, then to No. 15 Bowery, and had beer there, then to the Ton Halle, at No. 33 Bowery, and had drinks there; thence went to No. 37 Bowery, in the basement; I always wanted soda, but deceased insisted upon my drinking beer; had two drinks at No. 83 Bowery, basement; the prisoner and deceased drank at all of these places, and were on good terms; we tarried at the last place until 1½ o'clock; before we started for home deceased said, "Some of you will cry to-night;" I asked him if he meant me; he said, "No, Emma, I would not hurt you, but one very close to you, meaning the prisoner; deceased followed us home; when we had gone about four houses from the saloon I missed deceased; asked the prisoner where he was; he said he did not know; just as we had entered the room and locked the door there was a knock; I told the prisoner not to let any one in, as the deceased had said in the saloon that some of us would cry; I was afraid of my life; we did not open the door; the prisoner stood by the door, and held it fast; deceased said, "You son of a ——, if you don't open the door I'll murder you;" we had no light in the room at the time; we had not time to light one; deceased was hammering away at the door; I was looking out of the window, and hallooed something, when suddenly deceased came through the hall bed room window and fell on the bed; I heard the noise of a scuffle; the bedstead broke down; I went to Mrs. Barry's room, next to mine, and told her there was something awful in my room; deceased ran out of the room and tried to catch me, but Mrs. Barry slammed the door to; deceased wanted to get a match; when everything had become quiet, I went into my room and found the prisoner there; he had a light; his hand was bleeding; he stopped through the night; the bed clothes were covered with blood, and my skirt was full of blood, where some one had wiped his hands; the prisoner went out on Sunday morning, early, and returned in the afternoon; said he had heard that deceased was in a perilous state, and that he would seek another boarding-house up-town; he returned on Monday and said, "Emma, I've got another boarding-house, but I don't know whether you will like it;" he thought that I might run away; he wanted to marry me; I wanted to visit the deceased at the hospital, but the prisoner would not let me go; I went with the prisoner to his new boarding-house in Thirty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, and staid on Monday night; on Tuesday I went to see my parents, at No. 75 Avenue B, and told my mother about the occurrence; I tarried at my mother's until Thursday afternoon, when a policeman arrested me, and I conducted the officer to the place where he arrested the prisoner.

The case having been given to the jury, they found that "Daniel Lawrence came to his death by stab wounds at the hands of William Smith, on the morning of the 26th of February, 1865, at No. 126 Hester-street.

Smith, who is a Swedish seaman, aged about 25 years, was committed to the Tombs, and the Coroner held the witness, Emma Wields, who is an attractive German miss of perhaps 20 Summers, to bail to appear when required. Lawrence was 28 years of age.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., William Whitlock, Jr., Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. The death of William Forrest, Esq., one of the oldest members of the board, was announced by the Secretary, when Rev. Dr. Hutton read the 90th Psalm, and offered prayer. Four new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in West Virginia, one in Michigan and one in Wisconsin. Communications were received from Mr. Thomas M. Westrup, Monterey, stating that permission has been granted to our agent in Mexico to sell Bibles and Testaments; from Rev. David Trumbull, in regard to Bible distribution in Valparaiso and San Iago, and sending the journal of the colporteur in Valparaiso, from Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, Beirût, accepting the appointment to superintend the electrotyping of the Arabic Scriptures; from Rev. H. A. Wilder, Umtwalume, Africa, asking funds to print the Scriptures in the Zulu language; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, with estimate of expenses for the coming year for carrying on the Bible work in his agency; from Rev. S. L. Baldwin, Fuh-Chau, sending his book and fiscal account for the year past, and asking funds for the year now commencing; from Rev. W. Tracy, Madura, as to Bible work in the mission, and asking funds for the present year.

Grants in books were made to the extent of 106,275 volumes, besides books to the amount of $317 20 for soldiers and sailors at Island No. 10, Columbus, &c.; $100 to the American Seamen's Friend Society, for mariners at Antwerp and New-Orleans; and to the value of $2,390 to the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society, for sale and distribution in that region. Many of the books granted were to the United States Christian Commission, to the agents of the society for the army and navy, to the American Bible Union, and to the American Seamen's Friend Society, with some smaller grants, including six volumes in raised letters, for the blind. The books granted are in various languages, as English, German, French, Swedish, Spanish, Italian and Danish.

Appropriations were made for the foreign work, amounting to $49,600.

Rev. Bishop Janes was appointed a delegate from the society to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in May next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Developments of a Divorce Suit.—Peter R. Strong, a William-street lawyer, recently brought a suit against his wife for divorce, and the wife entered a counter suit, the particulars of which have been published. The testimony, however, in these suits revealed facts which have not been given the public, showing that Electra M. Potter, of Waverley-place, one of Strong's tenants, with whom, according to the wife's allegation, the husband had been guilty of criminal intercourse, had also been guilty of malpractice, and, as alleged, had caused the death of Elizabeth Adams. It is alleged that the woman Potter, having operated on Miss Adams, sent for Dr. John B. Dennis, and that Dennis gave a certificate of death from congestion of the brain, under which certificate the body of Miss Adams was interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery, in April, 1863. Another affidavit accuses Mrs. Strong of malpractice; but this is immaterial. District-Attorney Hall, hearing of these depositions, and having already two indictments pending over the head of Dr. Dennis, felt it his duty to present the facts to the Grand Jury, and he accordingly did so, and that body found true bills against Peter R. Strong, of No. 76 William-street, Mrs. Electra M. Potter, of No. 366 Sixth-avenue, and Dr. John B. Dennis, of No. 16 First-street, and under a bench warrant from Recorder Hoffman, Capt. Jourdan and Sergeant Walsh, of the Sixth Ward, apprehended the accused. Strong was held to bail in $5,000 and Mrs. Potter and Dr. Dennis were committed to the Tombs.

Fire in Broadway.—At about 11 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the third story of the building No. 68 Broadway and No. 17 New-street. The flames spread with great rapidity to the fourth and fifth floors, and these were destroyed. At an early hour this morning the flames had not been subdued, and it seemed probable that the entire building must be consumed. Mr. Sylvester Brush, importer of furs, occupied the first floor on Broadway; Mr. Lipman Toplitz, dealer in straw goods, occupied the second floor; on the third floor, Mr. Jules Sasner had a cap manufactory, and Mr. Victor Rosenstein had a like factory on the fourth floor. Loss on stocks and building about $45,000. The insurance could not be ascertained this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

The March Term of the Law Courts.

The civil courts of this city will commence the March Term on Monday, (to-morrow,) with very full calendars. Some of them are unusually heavy. In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part 1, Judge Clerke will preside. The court will be held as usual in the large brown-stone court-house building situated in the northeast corner of the Park, on the main floor. Part 2 will be held by Judge Mullen, of the Eighth Judicial District, on the second floor of the building No. 73 Duane-street, which for some time past has been used as a court-room.

In the trial terms of the Superior Court, Justice McCunn will hold Part 1, and Justice Robertson Part 2.

The Common Pleas will also have two parts for the trial of jury causes during the March Term. Part I. will be held by Judge Brady, and Part II. by Judge Cordoza.

The published calendar of this court will not be called until Tuesday, March 7, owing to the fact that the Judges have decided to sit in General Term on Monday, for the purpose of delivering decisions. Chas. P. Daly, First Judge, will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the month.

There are many causes of importance on the calendars, some of which, if tried, will prove highly interesting to the public.

The case of Becker *vs.* some of the City officials, will be brought on at an early day, as will also that of Millspaugh *vs.* Millspaugh. The suit of Count Johannes *vs.* the theatrical critic of the *Leader*, Mr. Fisk, for libel, is about ready for trial, and the divorce suit of Strong *vs.* Strong, stands at the head of the calendar in the Superior Court, Part II—Before Justice Robinson. The high social standing of the parties to this action, leads to the belief that if the action should be publicly tried, it will give rise to more than the usual amount of gossip.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 4.

Before Robertson, Chief-Justice—Moncrief and Monell, Judges.

Wm. Loeschagh et. al. vs. Samuel Park et. al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Moncrief, J.

Joseph Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.—The exceptions in this action are sustained, and a new trial is ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Robertson, Chief-Justice.

James Flannigan et. al. vs. Peter P. Demorest, et al.—The exceptions are overruled, and judgment ordered dismissing the complaint. Opinions by Robertson and Monell.

Frederick N. Lawrence et al. vs. The Bank of the Republic.—The judgment in this action is reversed, and a new trial is ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinions by Robertson and Monell; Moncrief, J., dissented.

John J. Meyer vs. John F. Betz.—The exceptions are overruled and judgment ordered dismissing the complaint. Opinion by Moncrief, J.

John Purchase vs. The New-York Exchange Bank.—The exceptions are overruled and judgment ordered for the defendant on the verdict. Opinion by Robertson and Monell.

Phineas Merwin vs. Robert W. Playford.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Moncreif J.

The Harlem Gas-light Company vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Judgment given for plaintiff for the amount of the claim, with costs. Opinions by Monell and Moncrief, Robertson J. dissenting.

Caspar C. Childs vs. Wm. C. Lynn, et al.—The order in this case is reversed, with costs, to the appellant. Opinion by Robertson J.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Louis Evers vs. John C. Bremer.—The motion in this case is denied without costs, and the plaintiff is allowed to amend his summons if he shall be so advised.

Ross W. Wood, et. al., vs. Isaac P. Wellington, &c.—The motion made in this action is granted so far as to restore the course of the calendar for trial on the first Tuesday of March inst., on payment by defendant to the plaintiff the sum of $50, and stipulating to try the case. The judgment and execution herein are to stand as security.

Robbins vs. The Mayor &c., of New-York.—The motion for a new trial is denied.

John H. Springstein vs. John Powers.—McCunn J.—The motion made by the defendant in this action for an injunction is granted.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Emily H. Rodgers et al.—The report of the referee is confirmed and judgment ordered.

In the matter of the estate of John Hessly, the order is vacated

Morrison vs. Joel.—Motion denied.

Inducing Parties to Enlist in Other Localities.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Ex parte Battmann.—A writ of habeas corpus had been issued to bring up the accused, who had been committed to the Tombs on the charge of "inducing a recruit to enlist out of this State in Connecticut." The question (said Mr. Edwin James) he desired to raise was whether the act was constitutional, as the President and Congress had power to raise armies from every State, and no State had any right to restrict enlistments to any particular State. In the absence of the District Attorney the case was adjourned, and in the meantime the Judge ordered the accused to be discharged upon giving bail in the sum of $500.

United States Circuit Court.

The following order was directed to be entered in reference to the oath to be taken by members of the bar:

Ordered, That in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved Jan. 24, 1865, every person desiring to be admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, and every person who has been heretofore admitted to practice in said Court, will be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by said act, before he shall be allowed to appear and be heard in this court. And that also such oaths shall be subscribed in a book to be for that purpose provided by the Clerk of this court.

Calendar of the Court of General Sessions.

Orrin S. Anderson, Michael Hayes, Mary Hardy, Alice Flanigan, Mary Eagan, and Edward A. Cody stand indicted for grand larceny; James Edwards and James Brogan for larceny from the person, and Roger Lamb for the murder of his wife.

United States District Court.

A similar order to the above was directed to be entered in this court also.

FERRIS, THE WIFE MURDERER.

He is Sentenced to be Hung on the 14th of April.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning, the District-Attorney moved for sentence on Frank Ferris, convicted on Wednesday last of the murder of his wife, Mary Ferris. Ferris was accordingly brought before the court, and, after the record of his trial and conviction had been read to him, Recorder Hoffman addressed him as follows:

Ferris, you have been found guilty of murder. Your wife was your victim. It appears by the evidence that she was a kind, sober, industrious and patient woman. She labored hard to support herself and children, and you neglected both. It was not to be wondered at that she tried to shut her door against you. You became enraged, and speedily declared your determination to kill her, and after that to kill yourself. When asked why you did not go to work and support her, you declared with an oath that you would not work for her and her bastards, as you called her children. And in the night of the same day, Sept. 6, 1864, as she returned home after the completion of a hard day's word, you dashed out her brains with an ax, and for this offence stand here now to receive your sentence. You could not offer it, excuse even the ordinary plea that you were drunk. You were not. The defence of "homicidal insanity" was presented by your counsel, with great ingenuity and ability, but the evidence wholly failed to support it, and the jury rightly rejected it. I fully concur in the justice of this verdict. Your case has not attracted much attention. Probably few persons have heard of it. A brief notice in the papers has apprised the public that you have been convicted of "wife murder," and that is all. When recently a well-known pugilist was killed by a drunken assassin, the details of the trial filled the columns of the daily journals, and the court-room and the passages leading to it, were thronged with a crowd eager to see the murderer. You killed your wife whom you were bound to protect, and you have passed to and from the prison and court almost unnoticed. Comment is unnecessary. But the same law and the same justice is measured out to both of you. His conviction carried with it its lesson, and so will yours. He was the representative of one class of men, you of another. You represent thousands in this and every community who, instead of giving bread to their families, give them blows and curses. Thousands of poor suffering women, when they hear of your case, will feel that there is some law for their protection; and the thousands of brutal men, who not only neglect, but abuse those whom they are bound to cherish, will also feel that there is some law for their punishment. I am sorry I cannot find in your case one mitigatory feature. I have looked for it in vain, and you must be prepared not only to receive, but to suffer the sentence I am about to impose. To pass this sentence, even on your case, is exceedingly painful to me. There is to me something very terrible about it. But I do it in the discharge of a solemn duty. Listen to it, and when you have been returned to your cell, let the door be opened to some of those good and holy men who visit those who are imprisoned, seeking to do some good—and let your heart be opened to those holy influences which, in the midst of your misery, can give you peace.

The sentence of the court is that you, Francis Ferris, for the murder and felony whereof you stand convicted, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, there to be safely kept and detained, and on Friday, the 14th day of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of that day, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on you.

After hearing his sentence, Ferris bowed his head, and repeated the words: "May God have mercy on my soul."

The death warrant was then read to him, and he was delivered over to the custody of the Sheriff, who removed him from the court-room.

A number of prisoners were then arraigned, and their cases set down for trial.

Joseph Rice, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty.

The prisoner was arrested while coming out of a store in the Bowery, from which he had stolen some cigars. He was remanded for sentence.

Margaret Green, a colored girl, heretofore employed as a domestic servant, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, which charged her with stealing $40 worth of wearing apparel from her employer. She was also remanded for sentence, and the court adjourned *sine die*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Saturday, March 4.

There was no Stock Exchange Board held to-day, and very little done on the Street in Stocks. The Gold-Room was also closed. The few Street transactions were at 199¾@200 ₩ cent. The steamers for Europe took out only $10,993 in Specie. The principal shipment of the week was for Havana on Monday last, $112,960. The week's total export, $146,353.

The subscriptions received on Saturday at the Ninth National Bank for 7-30s amounted to $300,000.

Passengers Sailed.

March 4—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool.*—Joseph Colgate, wife, 2 children and servant, New-York; M. R. Mylius, Montreal; John B. Miller, Henry Johnson, Dr. McGinn, Wm. Sloan, J. Grunebgum, S. Brahman, Baltimore; James L. Giggins, Boston; C. E. English, Toronto; John Knapp, A. Arango, Mrs. H. H. Doty, Miss L. Knapp, J. Palm, Capt. F. D. Hamilton, New-Orleans; James Shaw, S. G. Lavee, Montreal; Rev. L. H. Adams and wife, Charles Kellogg and wife, Brooklyn; Rev. D. Curry and wife, Paris; T. Brown, Hamilton; Miss S. L. Hinde, nurse and child, Montreal; George D. Brooks, Miss Mary Marks, Rev. C. Henry, Louisiana; John Fox, New-York; James A. Douglas, J. H. Hollins, Helen McChever, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. D. James, child and servant, A. Serferst and wife, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—J. W. Randolph, J. F. Walker, Mrs. McLauren, Miss Kent, Rev. Wm. H. Cooke, Very Rev. Bishop Borlando, Mrs. J. F. Walker and servant, Mrs. H. Collier and 2 children, Wm. K. Dawkinson, James E. Kent, T. W. Hulse, Hon. M. F. Bondano, Chas Smith, H. H. Parkin, M. Denmann, W. C. Higgins, Thos. McCall, H. C. Hall, H. A. Allwell, J. F. Lacey, C. Wolf, Carl Wulfeait, David Hardee, Edward Newcomb, P. Runkel, Mr. Webb, S. B. Newman, Lieut. Fagan, Louise Dernotla, Wm. Leach, E. D. Kimball and wife, Chas. Smith, A. Kaufmann, Mr. Kimball, Mrs. H. M. Lazelle, Miss Kennedy, W. S. Wright, Robert Breckinridge, Capt. B. F. Ennison, R. W. Dresser, A. Pesson, F. Munier, F. Van Benthuysen, J. L. Bogart, James S. Barwar, Isaac Kipp and lady, Mrs. A. May, Miss Kipp, W. M. Crocker, Henry Hart, Anna W. Slate, J. C. Miller, C. Miller, T. K. Austin, G. S. Smith, S. Herman, C. Cullier, L. Alexander, H. J. Howard, Miss A. D. Clark, M. Fellows, R. Robinson, F. Rawson, M. J. Porter, Mrs. A. F. Perkins, D. Franklin, C. N. Thomas, C. T. Williams, T. E. Rosevelt, E. R. King, W. H. Folkert, A. S. Reynolds.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 29	Sun sets....	5 55	Moon sets..	1 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	1 44	Gov. Island.	2 33	Hell Gate..	3 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Boston, (Br.) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Sea Gull, Walden, Baltimore, E. Bynner.

Steamer Widgen, Bennett, Fernandina, C. E. Hill & Co.

Barks Falcon, (Br.) Taylor, Boston; Quickstep, (Br.) Foster, Matamoras, F. Alexandre & Son.

Brigs L. M. Johnson, Ellis, Liverpool, N. S., Simpson & Clapp; Portsmouth, (Br.) Matthews, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Adelphi, ——, City Point, A. Abbott; Jeanette, (Br.) Saunders, St. Pierre, Mart., Boyd & Hincken; Mary, Turner, Boston, M. C. Green.

Sloop Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Gray, Fort Fisher, via Hampton Roads 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Seabury, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Oceanus, Crowell, Providence, in tow of the steamtugs P. C. Schultz and Virginia Seymour, having been ashore on Narragansett Beach.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.) Lockhart, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John Wright, Clark, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, Deal's Island, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Louisa, ——, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Ringleader, Rich, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Garrison, Tourgee, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. De Hart, Lowe, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. H. Dunton, Jameson, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Hampton Belle, Hatch, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Forrest, Conery, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Presto, Briggs, Newport.

WIND—At sunset, W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.) for Hamburg; City of Boston, (Br.) for Liverpool; Evening Star and Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans; Ceres, for Port Royal; Alhambra, Ariadne, Sea Gull.

Ship Galatea.

Schooners C. R. Paynter, Ringleader, Mary Standish, Sarah Maria, Mountain Home, Jane Maria.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr. bark Fredonia, from Fayal.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 207, March 4, 1865.
61, 18, 38, 47, 9, 67, 17, 11, 68, 24, 57, 12.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 208, March 4, 1865.
15, 14, 46, 43, 27, 71, 63, 73, 51, 67, 66, 42, 16.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 107, March 4, 1865.
37, 34, 14, 20, 4, 50, 64, 16, 8, 32, 73, 46.

SHELBY—Class No. 108, March 4, 1865.
73, 37, 25, 17, 22, 30, 12, 77, 64, 69, 9, 13, 61.

LIBRARY—Extra Class No. 579, March 4, 1865.
43, 44, 71, 3, 29, 78, 47, 68, 17, 54, 12, 57.

LIBRARY—Class No. 580, March 4, 1865.
67, 9, 78, 31, 12, 65, 2, 37, 20, 63, 76, 50, 59.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker's office, No. 176 Broadway.

Headquarters Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, March 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.—GENERAL ORders No. 6 is hereby countermanded on account of the postponement of the celebration in New-York City. This regiment will parade on MONDAY, March 6.

Regimental line will be formed at 11 o'clock A. M., in Monroe-place.

Field and staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel, in Monroe-place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant, in Monroe-place, at 10¾ o'clock A. M.

Men will appear armed and equipped, with overcoats and white gloves. By order of
C. E. PRATT, Colonel-Commanding.
S. W. Waldron, Adjutant.